

LI AGREES TO DISSOLVE PARLIAMENT; NONE WILL COUNTERSIGN HIS MANDATE!

Dr. Wu and Secretaries Resign; Dramatic Scenes As President's Hand Forced!

DR. WU TING-FANG QUITS HIS OFFICE; CRISIS IS GRAVE

Firmly Refuses To Counter-
sign Mandate Dissolv-
ing Parliament

NONE WILL DO IT

President Yielded on Chang
Hsun Being Found To
Be Irreconcilable

M. PS. HOLD OUT

Invited To Voluntarily Va-
cate Seats, Reply It
Would Be Illegal

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, June 11.—Dr. Wu Ting-fang, acting Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs, has tendered his resignation.

The military party are very angry at Dr. Wu Ting-fang's refusal to countersign the mandate dissolving Parliament. They accuse him of showing partiality to the Kuomintang, because he countersigned the mandate dismissing Tuan Chi-jui.

Li Ching-hai also refuses to countersign the mandate.

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, June 11.—It is understood that the President, notwithstanding repeated assurances that he would commit no act violating the Provisional Constitution, has decided to dissolve Parliament, though a difficulty has arisen owing to the flat refusal of Dr. Wu Ting-fang to countersign the mandate. The only other person who can countersign it is Li Ching-hai, who, however, has several times tendered his resignation from the Premiership.

The President's decision is said to be due to the constant pressure of some of the officials around him, headed by Chief Secretary Hsia Shou-kang, who are urging him to agree to General Chang Hsun's demand. It is even stated that General Wang Shih-chen informed President Li Yuan-hung that, if the President refused to dissolve Parliament, he and the other Generals commanding in Peking could no longer be responsible for the maintenance of order.

As a result of the President's decision, some of his most intimate secretaries, including his Chief Secretary and English Secretary, will probably resign. It is believed also that Dr. Wu Ting-fang will resign, unless the President retracts.

Why President Gave In

The following events appear to have led up to the President's decision. Upon the arrival of General Chang Hsun at Tientsin, the President despatched his Chief Secretary, Hsia Shou-kang, to interview him, but the Chief Secretary failed to see General Chang Hsun and, instead, saw Li Ching-hai, who, he says, informed him that it was useless to see General Chang Hsun, who was irreconcilable and advised him to return to Peking immediately and inform the President that General Chang Hsun demanded the dissolution of Parliament within 48 hours.

Hsia Shou-kang returned, without making any further endeavor to see General Chang Hsun and reported to the President what had occurred. Thereupon, President Li Yuan-hung summoned the leading members of Parliament to a meeting at his office.

Hsia Shou-kang received the members of Parliament and stated that President Li Yuan-hung was unable to see them. He asked them to consider the difficult position of the President and suggested that Parliament (Continued on Page 2)

Seven Thousand Prisoners Is Now Sir D. Haig's Total In Great Belgian Battle

Never Expect To Know How Many Guns Germans
Lost; General Counter-Attack Completely Repulsed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 10.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported on Friday evening: The new line southward of Ypres has been organized and secured. German counter-attacks south-eastward and north-eastward of Oostverne and eastward of Messines were repulsed, with loss, by our infantry, or broken up by our artillery.

Our prisoners now total 6,400, of whom 132 are officers. Over twenty guns have been collected.

Our air-craft co-operated very valuably with our infantry and artillery and also successfully bombed and used their machine-guns on aerodromes, balloons, trains, billets, depots and troops. They prevented the enemy's air-craft from participating in the battle, brought down twelve German machines and drove down eight out of control. Fourteen of ours are missing.

Smash Counter-Attack

Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday: At 7 o'clock yesterday evening, after a heavy artillery preparation, the enemy launched a powerful counter-attack against nearly the whole of our new front southward of Ypres, from St. Yves to northwards of the Ypres-Comines Canal, a distance of six miles. A large force, composed of fresh divisions, delivered the attack with great determination under our destructive artillery and machine-gun fire.

The attack was completely repulsed at all points. The fighting was particularly fierce eastward of Messines and also in the neighborhood of Klein Zillebeke, northwards of the Canal. The enemy's attacks had broken down by midnight, with great loss all along the line.

We retain possession of the whole of the ground captured since the beginning of the battle of Messines. Last night we carried out operations with complete success, further southward, on a wide front, from southward of Lens to La Bassee.

Drive Still Deeper

Our troops entered the German positions southward of the River Souchez on a front of over two miles and penetrated to a depth of over half-a-mile. We inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy and took over seventy prisoners and a number of machine-guns. Our casualties were light.

We successfully entered the German trenches northwards of the River,

south-eastward of Loos and south-westward of La Bassee, killing a large number of Germans and greatly damaging the enemy's defences. We took 44 prisoners and several machine-guns.

We raided a sector in the Hindenburg Line, westward of Bullecourt, which is still held by the enemy. A number of the garrison were killed or taken prisoners.

Sir Douglas Haig reported this evening:—The day has been quiet on the battle front southward of Ypres, save for mutual artillery actions. We made slight progress on the right flank of our new positions.

Over seven thousand prisoners have been taken since Thursday morning. A great number of enemy guns, machine-guns and trench-mortars are buried under the debris. We improved our positions in the neighborhood of the Scarpe and Greenland Hill.

Airmen Cause Havoc

Our aeroplanes, bombing the enemy's railway stations, detonated by a bomb a large accumulation of rolling stock containing ammunition and fires and explosions continued until dawn.

We brought down three German aeroplanes and drove down four others, out of control. Six of ours are missing, two as the result of a collision during a fight over the enemy's line.

Sir Douglas Haig reported today: We gained further ground at a number of points southward of Ypres. We carried out successful raids last night, south-eastward of Ephehy, southward of Armentieres and north-eastward of Ypres. We repulsed hostile raiders eastward of Le Verger and south-westward of La Bassee.

It is noteworthy that the German communiqué issued yesterday afternoon, by wireless, was silent regarding the counter-attacks mentioned by Sir Douglas Haig. It merely announced that "the enemy were unable to gain any advantage."

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters voices the general view that it is rather difficult to digest the fact of the brilliant coup and the changed condition from that which has been permanent for two years and eight months. Nevertheless the fact remains that the Ypres salient is now practically wiped out by the capture of Messines Ridge and the military situation in that area is completely changed. The grave defensive disadvantages hitherto at-

(Continued on Page 11)

King Gives Audience To General Pershing

'Expect to Play Large Part On
Western Front,' Says U.S.
Expedition's Leader

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, June 9.—General Pershing has arrived accompanied by the entire Headquarters Staff, numbering 186. The King received General Pershing in audience today.

Speaking at Liverpool, where they were received with ceremony, General Pershing said that the voyage on the liner Baltic had been uneventful. The vessel was escorted by American destroyers. He added: "We are glad to be the standard-bearers of America in the great war for civilization and we expect to play a large part on the Western Front."

General Pershing was warmly greeted by Lord Derby, Field-Marshal Viscount French and other distinguished personages on his arrival in London.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, accompanied by the members of his mission, was welcomed by Dr. Walter H. Page, the American Ambassador, and General Pershing on his arrival at Euston today. He stated that the voyage had been without incident. Mr. Balfour paid a tribute to the warmth of his reception in America and the patriotism of the Americans.

Spain's Cabinet Quits Over Military Crisis

Army Itself Assumes Task Of
Clearing Out Officials Pre-
judicing Defence Plans

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Madrid, June 9.—The Cabinet has resigned. The Premier told pressmen that the Government deemed it its duty to allow the Crown to consult public opinion.

It is believed that Senor Dato will form a Cabinet.

The crisis in Spanish political circles is due to differences between the Government and the army. It transpires that General Marina has written a letter to the Cabinet, requesting immediate approval of his recommendations for infantry defence and that the Council shall not modify them.

It is stated that these recommendations were justified by intolerable abuses and that the military proposed cleaning the system of administration by the removal of politicians who are oscillating between despotism and supineness. Other sections are following the example of the military.

Morgans Put Down
\$50,000,000 Of Loan

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
New York, June 8.—Messrs. J. P. Morgan and Co. have subscribed for \$50,000,000 of Liberty Loan bonds.

RUSSIA HAS OFFER OF PEACE DIRECT FROM ARMY CHIEF

Says Could Arrange Armis-
tice Without Petrograd
Deserting Allies

COLD RECEPTION

Workers' Council Appeals
For Revenge Of De-
feat On Stokhod

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, June 9.—The Russian headquarters on the Rumanian front announces the arrest of alleged Austrian parliamentaires, including Princes and Staff officers, on the ground that they were merely inciting treason among Russian soldiers and their chiefs.

The Committee of Soldiers and Workmen's Delegates has issued an appeal to the army, which says:—"The German Commander on the eastern front has sent a wireless message to our troops, proposing a cessation of war without a rupture with our allies."

"He talks like this, because he knows that we would reject an overt proposal for a separate peace; that is why he invites us to a separate armistice and secret pourparlers. He declares that a separate armistice offers no advantage to Germany."

This is not true, for, speaking of the Russian front, he forgets what the Russians do not forget, namely, the Russian defeat on the Stokhod. He has forgotten that the Russians know whether German troops have been taken from our front.

"He has forgotten that the Russians hear the noise of the bloody battles being fought by the French and British. He has forgotten that the overthrow of her allies means the overthrow of Russia and the end of her political liberties."

Germany Ready for Peace

The wireless message sent by the German Commander-in-Chief to all Russian troops says that, through an armistice, the military operations between Russia and Germany could be ended without Russia deserting her allies. He declares that Germany and her allies are ready to meet the frequently expressed desire of the Russian soldiers' delegates, to end the bloodshed, conclude an honorable peace, re-establish their former neighborly relations and support Russia economically.

He invites Russia to send plenipotentiaries if she wishes to know the German conditions of peace, but to abstain from demanding the publication of those conditions so long as she considers herself bound by the secret treaties concluded by the former Government for the purpose of destroying Germany and her allies.

He specifies the alleged objects of Germany's enemies; namely, possession of the German Colonies, Alsace-Lorraine, Trieste and Constantinople, the partition of Asia Minor and a heavy indemnity. He concludes by affirming the continued ability of Germany to fight on all fronts, without denuding the eastern front and declares that, if the Central Powers are forced to continue the war with consequent vast military outlay, their military objects will become inevitably more extensive.

The continued withdrawal of enemy troops is reported from the Russian to the British, French, Italian and Mesopotamian fronts. In some cases, all men under thirty years of age are being transferred.

The Peasants' Congress has passed resolutions urging the Army to submit to discipline and defend their country and in favor of a peace without humiliating annexations or indemnity and with the right of each country to dispose of itself.

Regiments Mutiny
Four regiments of the 7th Army have mutinied and one of them has (Continued on Page 3)

Wilson Holds Indemnities In Payment For Manifest Wrongs Quite Justifiable

Agrees With Re-Adjustments Of Power To Secure
World's Peace, Says Note To Russia

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, June 10.—The following is the text of President Wilson's communication to the Russian Government, which the American Ambassador has delivered at Petrograd:—

"In view of the approaching visit of an American delegation to Russia, to express the deep friendship of the American people to the people of Russia and to discuss the best and most practical means of co-operation between the two peoples for carrying the present struggle for the freedom of all peoples to a successful consummation, it seems opportune and appropriate to restate, in light of this new partnership, the objects of the United States in mind in entering the war."

"Those objects have been very much belated during the past few weeks by mistaken and misleading statements and the issues at stake are too momentous, too tremendous, too significant for the whole human race to permit any misinterpretations or misunderstandings, however slight, to remain uncorrected for a moment."

Says Germany Losing

"The war has begun to go against Germany and, in their desperate desire to escape inevitable ultimate defeat, those in authority in Germany are using every possible instrumentality, including the use of force, to divide and paralyze among their own subjects to whom they have never been just, or fair, or even tolerant, to promote propaganda on both sides of the sea which will preserve for them their influence at home and their power abroad, to the undoing of the very men they are using."

"The position of America in this war has been so clearly avowed that no man can be excused for mistaking it. She seeks no material profit or aggrandisement of any kind; she is fighting for no advantage or selfish object of her own, but for the liberation of the people everywhere from the aggressions of autocratic force."

"The ruling classes of Germany have recently begun to profess a like liberality and justice of purpose, but only to preserve the power they have set up in Germany and the selfish advantages which they have wrongly gained for themselves and their private projects of power all the way from Berlin to Bagdad and beyond. Government after government has, by its influence and without open conquest of its territory, been linked together in a net of intrigue directed against nothing less than the peace and liberty of the world."

Wrong To Be Undone

"The meshes of that net must be broken, but they cannot be broken unless the wrongs already done are undone and adequate measures must be taken to prevent it from ever again being re-written or repaired. Of course, the German Government and those whom it is using for their own undoing are seeking to obtain pledges

that the war will end in the restoration of the status quo ante.

"It was the status quo ante out of which this iniquitous war issued forth—the power of the Imperial German Government within the Empire and its widespread domination and influence outside that Empire. That status must be altered in such fashion as to prevent any such hideous thing ever happening again."

"We are fighting again for the liberty, self-government and undisturbed development of all peoples and every feature of the settlement that concludes this war must be conceived and executed for that purpose. Wrongs must first be righted and then adequate safeguards must be created to prevent their being recommitted. We ought not to consider any remedies merely because they have a pleasing and sonorous sound."

"Practical questions can only be settled by practical means. Phrases will not accomplish this result. Effective re-adjustments will and whatever re-adjustments are necessary must be made, but they must follow a principle and that principle is plain."

"No people must be forced under a sovereignty under which it does not wish to live. No territory must change hands except for the purpose of securing for those who inhabit it a fair chance of life and liberty. Sanctions Justified"

"No indemnities must be insisted on except those that constitute payment for manifest wrongs done. No re-adjustments of power must be made except such as will tend to secure the future peace of the world and the future welfare and happiness of its peoples."

"And then the free peoples of the world must draw together in a common covenant: some genuine and practical co-operation that will in effect combine their force to secure peace and justice in the dealings of nations with one another. The brotherhood of mankind must no longer be a fair but empty phrase."

"It must be given a structure of force and reality. Nations must realize their common life and effect a workable partnership to secure that life against the aggressions of an autocratic, self-pleasing Power."

"For these things, we can afford to pour out blood and treasure, for these are the things we have always professed to desire and, unless we pour out blood and treasure now and succeed, we may never be able to unite or show conquering force again in the great cause of human liberty. The day has come to conquer or submit."

"If the forces of autocracy can divide us, they will overcome us. If we stand together, victory is certain and the liberty which victory will secure. We can afford then to be generous, but we cannot afford then, or now, to be weak or to omit any single guarantee of justice and security."

TURKS ARE GENEROUS, SAYS GEN. TOWNSHEND

Former U.S. Ambassador Re-
ports Nothing Wrong In
Treatment of Captives

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 6.—Mr. Ellus, formerly United States Ambassador at Constantinople, states that, generally speaking, the Turks behave generously towards their enemies and General Townshend, in particular, on many occasions assured him that he had only appreciation to express for the way he had been treated. He often obtained permission to go to Constantinople.

SALVADOR EARTHQUAKE CASUALTIES ARE LIGHT

People Have Wonderful Escape,
Everything Within 30 Mile
Radius Being Destroyed

Reuter's Service

New York, June 9.—The President of Nicaragua states that an earthquake has destroyed San Salvador, Santateca and the neighboring towns and villages. The casualties are few.

San Juan del Sur, June 8.—Later news from San Salvador says that everything within a radius of thirty miles has been destroyed. The disaster is due to the eruption of a volcano in Salvador at the foot of which the city is situated. The people of San Salvador are camping in the streets and parks.

ACTING PREMIER NOW MAIN FIGURE IN PEKING CRISIS

Resists Persuasion Both
Of President And
Chang Hsun

LATTER'S THREAT

Says Will Leave Tuchuns
To Themselves If Wish
Is Not Granted

TALK OF TRAITORS

Rumor Is Chief Executive's
Own Staff Responsible
For Ultimatum

BY NATHANIEL PFEFFER

Staff Cable to The China Press
Peking, June 11.—The fate of Parliament rests with Wu Ting-fang. The President drafted the dissolution mandate this morning and Wu refused to sign it as illegal. Chang Hsun twice telegraphed Wu to sign. He replied that Chang must come to Peking first.

At noon the President sent the mandate to Wu demanding his signature. Wu replied with his resignation as Premier. The President refused to accept the resignation and returned it.

Tremendous pressure is now being brought upon Wu and it is doubtful if he can resist for long. The Walchacopu has been besieged all day by officials. The President was sending emissaries hourly and others were arriving from Tientsin to persuade him. An attempt may be made to put through the mandate without countersigning.

Chang Says He Will Leave

Gen. Chang Hsun this evening wired President Li Yuan-hung that he will return to Hsuehchow and leave the Tuchuns to take independent action unless Parliament is dissolved immediately.

Gen. Wang Shih-cheng on behalf of the President replied that President Li will comply with this demand.

Following this, C. T. Wang on behalf of Parliament issued the following statement to THE CHINA PRESS:

"The President by issuing the Mandate dissolving Parliament commits an act violating the Constitution and betraying the trust the nation has placed in him. Even as late as three days ago he assured the Speakers of the two Houses that he never would violate the Constitution by issuing such a Mandate. We can only feel the deepest regret that a man of his character should by an act of this kind place himself in the position of being the betrayer of a sacred trust and the violator of his country's Constitution."

Dramatic Conferences

This was the most dramatic week-end in years here. On Friday afternoon the Tuchuns' ultimatum was delivered. The President decided after a night conference to stand or fall with Parliament. On Saturday the Tientsin crowd got busy. They told Li that he would be responsible for revolution and anarchy unless he yielded. But he remained firm, especially on the advice of Dr. Wu throughout. On Sunday a dramatic session was held in the palace. The President began to waver. Radical parliamentarians argued. Wu was sent for. He made a passionate plea against yielding. "I am a lawyer," he said, "and I find nothing in the constitution to permit Parliament's dissolution. I will not be a party to it. I would rather die."

Both Wu and the President were strongly moved. The President was apparently convinced, until his secretaries began arguing. Then he wavered once more. Finally he agreed to the dissolution.

Private Secretary Quits
Wu went home home and Quo Tal-chi, private secretary to Li for five

years and a radical leader, made a final plea. The President told him that the young men were only talking. Quo resigned and left the palace.

The Tuchen's agents immediately went to Tientsin with the President's absolute promise. The younger leaders all feel bitterly toward the President, who is now isolated. Chang Hsun refuses to come to Peking until the mandate is signed.

Reports here are that the President has been betrayed by his own staff, who are said to have framed the ultimatum without Chang Hsun's approval though Chang backs it. Hsia Shou-kong, the President's chief secretary and emissary to Tientsin, is directly named.

Russia Has Offer Of Peace Direct

(Continued from Page 1)

arrested its officers. The Minister of War has ordered the regiments to be disbanded and the ring-leaders of the mutiny tried by court-martial.

The Cronstadt Committee of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates having re-affirmed its independence, the Provisional Government has announced that drastic measures are necessary and, therefore, it has proclaimed that the citizens of Cronstadt must unhesitatingly obey all orders of the Provisional Government.

The crews of two battleships and a cruiser at Helsingfors have demanded the immediate transfer of the ex-Tsar to Cronstadt.

The dockers at Archangel threaten to strike. They are demanding ten roubles a day for discharging general cargo and 14% for discharging coal while employers offer a minimum wage of seven roubles for the first and nine for the second. A delegate from the Ministry of Labor has gone to Archangel to try and adjust the dispute.

Call All-Russia Congress

An All-Russia Congress of Councils of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates is being arranged in Petrograd; 1,500 delegates are expected. Only delegates representing not fewer than 25,000 members will have a decisive vote. All the members of the Government will be invited to attend.

After speeches by the Belgian Minister and a representative of the French Embassy, a conference representing all Russian commercial, industrial and financial concerns unanimously decided to send to the Allies a declaration categorically rejecting any possibility of a separate peace and expressing confidence in the coming decisive victory of the Allies.

General Gourko having asked permission to resign, in contravention of the order issued by the Minister of War on May 18, prohibiting officers to resign, M. Kerenski has relieved General Gourko of his command on the Western Front and appointed him a general of division.

New International Conference

Stockholm, June 9.—Invitations have been issued for an International Conference in Switzerland next September.

British Delegates 'Prisoners'

London, June 10.—At a meeting held in Trafalgar Square, today, to protest against Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's visit to Petrograd, a telegram was read from a branch of the Seamen's and Firemen's Union, which said: "We have MacDonald and Jowett prisoners. The crew refuses to sail with them."

Mr. J. Havelock Wilson, General President of the Seamen's Union, said that it was circulating the other Unions with a view to obtaining their opinion regarding the sailors' action. There were 3,500,000 organized workers in Great Britain and, if it was found that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald represented even half-a-million of these, the Union would be satisfied and he would be permitted to proceed.

Otherwise, the delegates held up would never be allowed to leave England. The London press would be invited to count the votes the Union received.

A telegram was read from the Dutch Seamen's Union, declaring that it would not carry the peace delegates, while the Scandinavian Seamen's Unions have wired, expressing their full approval of the action of the British Seamen's Union.

The meeting unanimously passed resolutions deploring the issue of passports to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. F. W. Jowett, repudiating their claim to represent the British laboring classes and affirming the deter-

mination of British citizenship to wage war until German militarism has been destroyed and guarantees secured for Great Britain and her allies. It was resolved further to telegraph to the Prime Minister, requesting the cancellation of the passports.

Among the delegates to the Russian conference whom the members of the Seamen and Firemen's Union are refusing to convey are Mr. G. H. Roberts, Labor M.P. for Norwich and Mrs. Pankhurst.

The Petrograd correspondent of the Times states that a deputation from the Austrian Army has arrived. It consists of two generals, two colonels, twenty other officers and fifteen soldiers. They are provided with passes from the front to enable them to communicate their terms for peace to the Russian Government or, alternatively, the Committee of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates.

Another telegram from Petrograd says that an Austrian deputation reached Kishineff, where it was arrested and ordered to be brought to Petrograd.

Compositors' Strike Stops British Papers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 9.—There is a strike of compositors in Manchester and the evening papers were not published while it is expected that the morning papers will not appear today.

Venezoloz Recognised By Japan Government

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Cairo, June 8.—Japan has recognised the Venezoloz Government.

The Weather

Local thunderstorms. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 83.3 and the minimum 67.3, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 83.5 and 62.4.

How New U. S. Income Tax Will Work

Washington, May 10.—This income tax table is based on an exemption for \$2,000 for heads of families. For persons unmarried and not heads of families the exemption is \$1,000. It is tough on those making \$3,000,000 a year. They have to pay 46 per cent or \$1,385,180 for the privilege. Even if you are earning only a million the government proposes to take \$400,180 of it.

TOTAL TAX			
Income	Under Original Law	Under Law of 1913	Under Proposed Revision
\$2,000	0	0	0
4,000	0	0	0
5,000	0	120	120
10,000	0	120	355
15,000	110	220	730
20,000	220	350	1,120
25,000	330	470	1,730
30,000	440	620	2,330
35,000	550	770	2,930
40,000	660	920	3,530
45,000	770	1,120	4,030
50,000	880	1,320	4,730
55,000	990	1,520	5,420
60,000	1,100	1,720	6,120
65,000	1,210	1,970	7,030
70,000	1,320	2,220	7,930
75,000	1,430	2,470	8,830
80,000	1,540	2,720	9,730
85,000	1,650	3,020	10,830
90,000	1,760	3,270	11,930
95,000	1,870	3,520	13,030
100,000	1,980	3,770	14,130
110,000	2,380	4,520	16,730
120,000	2,780	5,270	19,330
130,000	3,180	6,020	21,930
140,000	3,580	6,770	24,530
150,000	3,980	7,520	27,130
175,000	5,380	9,420	37,630
200,000	6,780	11,420	48,130
225,000	8,180	13,420	58,630
250,000	9,580	15,420	69,130
275,000	10,980	17,420	79,630
300,000	12,380	19,420	90,130
325,000	13,780	21,420	100,630
350,000	15,180	23,420	111,130
375,000	16,580	25,420	121,630
400,000	17,980	27,420	132,130
425,000	19,380	29,420	142,630
450,000	20,780	31,420	153,130
475,000	22,180	33,420	163,630
500,000	23,580	35,420	174,130
525,000	24,980	37,420	184,630
550,000	26,380	39,420	195,130
575,000	27,780	41,420	205,630
600,000	29,180	43,420	216,130
625,000	30,580	45,420	226,630
650,000	31,980	47,420	237,130
675,000	33,380	49,420	247,630
700,000	34,780	51,420	258,130
725,000	36,180	53,420	268,630
750,000	37,580	55,420	279,130
775,000	38,980	57,420	289,630
800,000	40,380	59,420	300,130
825,000	41,780	61,420	310,630
850,000	43,180	63,420	321,130
875,000	44,580	65,420	331,630
900,000	45,980	67,420	342,130
925,000	47,380	69,420	352,630
950,000	48,780	71,420	363,130
975,000	50,180	73,420	373,630
1,000,000	51,580	75,420	384,130
1,025,000	52,980	77,420	394,630
1,050,000	54,380	79,420	405,130
1,075,000	55,780	81,420	415,630
1,100,000	57,180	83,420	426,130
1,125,000	58,580	85,420	436,630
1,150,000	59,980	87,420	447,130
1,175,000	61,380	89,420	457,630
1,200,000	62,780	91,420	468,130
1,225,000	64,180	93,420	478,630
1,250,000	65,580	95,420	489,130
1,275,000	66,980	97,420	499,630
1,300,000	68,380	99,420	510,130
1,325,000	69,780	101,420	520,630
1,350,000	71,180	103,420	531,130
1,375,000	72,580	105,420	541,630
1,400,000	73,980	107,420	552,130
1,425,000	75,380	109,420	562,630
1,450,000	76,780	111,420	573,130
1,475,000	78,180	113,420	583,630
1,500,000	79,580	115,420	594,130
1,525,000	80,980	117,420	604,630
1,550,000	82,380	119,420	615,130
1,575,000	83,780	121,420	625,630
1,600,000	85,180	123,420	636,130
1,625,000	86,580	125,420	646,630
1,650,000	87,980	127,420	657,130
1,675,000	89,380	129,420	667,630
1,700,000	90,780	131,420	678,130
1,725,000	92,180	133,420	688,630
1,750,000	93,580	135,420	699,130
1,775,000	94,980	137,420	709,630
1,800,000	96,380	139,420	720,130
1,825,000	97,780	141,420	730,630
1,850,000	99,180	143,420	741,130
1,875,000	100,580	145,420	751,630
1,900,000	101,980	147,420	762,130
1,925,000	103,380	149,420	772,630
1,950,000	104,780	151,420	783,130
1,975,000	106,180	153,420	793,630
2,000,000	107,580	155,420	804,130
2,025,000	108,980	157,420	814,630
2,050,000	110,380	159,420	825,130
2,075,000	111,780	161,420	835,630
2,100,000	113,180	163,420	846,130
2,125,000	114,580	165,420	856,630
2,150,000	115,980	167,420	867,130
2,175,000	117,380	169,420	877,630
2,200,000	118,780	171,420	888,130
2,225,000	120,180	173,420	898,630
2,250,000	121,580	175,420	909,130
2,275,000	122,980	177,420	919,630
2,300,000	124,380	179,420	930,130
2,325,000	125,780	181,420	940,630
2,350,000	127,180	183,420	951,130
2,375,000	128,580	185,420	961,630
2,400,000	129,980	187,420	972,130
2,425,000	131,380	189,420	982,630
2,450,000	132,780	191,420	993,130
2,475,000	134,180	193,420	1,003,630
2,500,000	135,580	195,420	1,014,130
2,525,000	136,980	197,420	1,024,630
2,550,000	138,380	199,420	1,035,130
2,575,000	139,780	201,420	1,045,630
2,600,000	141,180	203,420	1,056,130
2,625,000	142,580	205,420	1,066,630
2,650,000	143,980	207,420	1,077,130
2,675,000	145,380	209,420	1,087,630
2,700,000	146,780	211,420	1,098,130
2,725,000	148,180	213,420	1,108,630
2,750,000	149,580	215,420	1,119,130
2,775,000	150,980	217,420	1,129,630
2,800,000	152,380	219,420	1,140,130
2,825,000	153,780	221,420	1,150,630
2,850,000	155,180	223,420	1,161,130
2,875,000	156,580	225,420	1,171,630
2,900,000	157,980	227,420	1,182,130
2,925,000	159,380	229,420	1,192,630
2,950,000	160,780	231,420	1,203,130
2,975,000	162,180	233,420	1,213,630
3,000,000	163,580	235,420	1,224,130

Dr. Wu Ting-fang Quits His Office

(Continued from Page 1)

ment should dissolve itself, in order to solve the crisis. The members naturally expressed their unwillingness to do so and insisted on seeing the President and the latter eventually received them. The members stated that it would be illegal to dissolve Parliament, as there was no provision for such action in the Provisional Constitution. The President promised to consider the matter.

Chang Hsun's Denial

On the following day, two members of Parliament went to Tientsin and interviewed General Chang Hsun. The latter denied that he had demanded the dissolution of Parliament within 48 hours. He even said that he had not demanded its dissolution. All he wished to do was to convey the wishes of the Tuchen to the President and vice-presidents, before actually opening negotiations.

The two members of Parliament returned to Peking and went to see the President, yesterday afternoon, but were unable to gain an interview, access to President Li Yuan-hung apparently being prevented by a group of the President's secretaries.

The noted revolutionary, General Sun Wu, who has been a close follower of President Li Yuan-hung since the First Revolution, has telegraphed, urging the President to stand firm and not yield to the threats of the militarists.

Meanwhile, according to reports from Tientsin, General Chang Hsun is satisfied that he is master of the situation and has already intimated that, as a reward for his services to his country, he should be appointed Tuchen of Kiangsu, while Marshal Feng Kuo-chang should be transferred to Peking as Chief of the General Staff.

Navy is Loyal

Peking, June 10.—Admiral Chen Pi-kwan and Admiral Sah Chen-ping have sent a message to President Li Yuan-hung, assuring him of the absolute loyalty of the navy, which will only obey his instructions. Messages have also been received from Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Kweichow, supporting the President and Parliament and saying that their troops are ready for any emergency.

It is stated that the Tuchen of Fengtien, Shantung, Anhui and Honan have agreed not to interfere with the railways and to return the funds confiscated by them at the commencement of the uprising.

It appears that the dissolution of Parliament is the only demand definitely made by General Chang Hsun as the condition of his coming to Peking, although the re-drafting of the Constitution, the organisation of a really responsible Cabinet, with the retention of President Li Yuan-hung with reduced powers, are among the demands which will be made when and if negotiations are opened.

It is stated that some officials around the President are endeavoring to persuade the latter to yield to the demand for the dissolution of Parliament, which they say may be accomplished legally in a roundabout way, but the majority of the officials remaining in Peking are firmly opposed to the idea and are doing their utmost to counter-act such advice. Responsible officials consider that, if the President shows courage and does not yield, he may yet defeat the designs of the rebels.

According to a circular telegram, six leagues in Inner Mongolia have declared independence, though it is not stated whether they are supporting the rebel Tuchen. The authorities in Peking are much concerned and propose despatching high officials as Pacification Commissioners.

Canton's Plans
Canton, June 9.—The Provincial Assembly has resolved to leave the campaign against the rebels in the hands of the Government, at the same time requesting the President to remain in office.

The Military Governor, General Chen Pin-chun, declared martial law, yesterday. He forbids any persons to recruit soldiers, without his authorisation.

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recruit soldiers, without his authorisation.

General Li Lish-chun has arrived and is in frequent consultation with the military authorities, while the former Tuchen, General Chen Chung-ming, is also here ready to help. Inspector-General Lu Yung-ting will not arrive until after the 10th. Meanwhile, he has issued orders for everything to be prepared.

The people have full confidence in the present Administration being able to handle the situation, and also to stop the restoration of the monarchy. Southern Army Ready

Hongkong, June 9.—The Canton correspondent of the Morning Post states that a military conference was held on the 7th, at the Tuchen's Yamen, for the purpose of discussing a project for raising and despatching an expeditionary force against the rebellious Military Governors. It was decided that the expedition should advance in three different directions—through Shenai (? Kiangsi), Hupeh and Fukien.

Commander Cheing Hoi-yue, of the Yunnan troops in Kwangtung, has been ordered to move immediately, to attack Shensi (? Kiangsi) with ten battalions of picked Yunnanese troops and General Mok Wing-sun to attack Fukien with ten battalions of his soldiers.

Kiangnan Refuses Guns To Tuchen Of Fokien

(From The Chinese Press)

An order for six field-guns given by Tuchen Li Hua-chi of Fokien to the Kiangnan Arsenal at Shanghai has been rejected. Mr. Shia, the managing director, stated that, on account of the critical condition of the country, he has been instructed by the Ministry of War that he is not authorised to sell any arms or munitions to anyone, without the order of the Government.

The Defense Commissioner of Shanghai and Wooming, General Lu Yang-hsian, instructed the local police authorities at Nantao to prohibit the convention of any meeting which, in their opinion, might disturb the peace and order of this city.

ULSTER PARTY AGREES TO JOIN IN CONVENTION

Influenced By Government's Assurance Settlement Will Help In Ending War

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, June 9.—The Ulster Unionist Council has decided to accept the invitation to the Irish Convention.

The resolution passed by the Ulster Unionist Council to participate in the Irish Convention said that the Council was influenced by the representations made by His Majesty's Government that an Irish agreement would materially help in the prosecution of the war.

Sir Edward Carson presided. Speaking at a luncheon of the delegates, Sir Edward said that politics must take a back place in the life and death struggle for the Empire. Whether that struggle was long or short, the brave hearts of Ulstermen would never quake. They were determined, with their fellow-citizens of the Empire, at all costs and sacrifices to see the matter to a victorious conclusion.

After referring to the splendid work of the Ulstermen at the front, Sir Edward Carson said that he was very proud of the part all Irishmen who have gone to the front have played in the war. Whether North-erners or Southerners, they had brought great credit and glory to their country.

Referring to the work of the Navy Sir Edward Carson said that the submarine menace was giving him daily anxiety. It was grave and serious but he believed the genius of British sailors would conquer the enemy. German commerce had been absolutely driven off the seas while their's was still maintained. The Admiralty never rested. That was a tradition of the service and by that means they were going to win. Their sailors had all the spirit of Nelson's time, unflinching courage, great dash and daring, always longing for the fray. There was never a time when they had a greater naval service than today.

MESOPOTAMIA REPORT AFFECTS INDIAN ARMY

Consider Commander-in-Chief Given Too Much Work; Re-organisation Needed

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, June 9.—The Times says that the report of the Mesopotamian Commission is now before the War Cabinet. The conclusions reached are expected to have an important bearing on the present organisation of the higher commands in the Indian Army. The concentration in one individual of the headship of the Army Department and the command of the forces has greatly hampered the Commander-in-Chief in the work of inspecting and testing troops and the need for the re-organisation of the higher branches of the Administration of the Indian Army is widely recognised, especially the question of age.

Obituary

Mr. W. F. Cotton, M. P.
(Reuter's Service) London, June 9.—The death is announced of Mr. W. F. Cotton, Nationalist M. P. for South Dublin.

Major Wm. Redmond, M. P.
(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, June 9.—Major William Redmond, Nationalist M. P. for East Clare, has died of wounds. His loss is deplored in all the Irish ranks. He was gallantly leading his men at Messines when he was hit. He was carried off the field in an Ulster ambulance, which is regarded as significant for the future of Ireland.

ALLIED COUNCIL GUIDES ANTI-U-BOAT WARFARE

Americans Represented; Malta Is Base For Patrolling Operations

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Paris, June 8.—In the course of a debate on submarine warfare, in the Chamber of Deputies, yesterday, the Minister of Marine, Admiral Lacaze, declared that there was sufficient protection for shipping on the French coasts. There had been references, he said, to the sinking of the mail steamer Medjerda, but, out of 1,800 voyages made between France and Algeria by mail steamers, this was the only one which had resulted in loss of life.

In regard to seaplanes, Admiral Lacaze said that this branch of the service was being developed and the results obtained were such as to ensure confidence.

The French naval authorities were in constant communication with the British and Americans and, as a result of the conference at Corfu, Malta had been selected as the center of the patrolling operations in the Mediterranean. These operations were controlled by three officers of the Allied navies and the zone system had been done away with.

The proportion of enemy submarines sunk in May was very large and had recently increased, though Admiral Lacaze said that he did not consider it desirable to give figures.

BOMB WESTREM

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, June 9.—The Admiralty reports that naval aeroplanes yesterday successfully carried out a bombing raid against the aerodrome at St. Denis Westrem. They all returned safely.

'A Roman Wedding'

Shanghai is to have a chance June 15 to become acquainted with the classic drama as it has been revived by colleges and educational institutions throughout America in recent years.

In "A Roman Wedding," to be presented by pupils of the American School next Friday evening in the Assembly Hall of the Public School for Boys, the most appealing and characteristic touches of the ancient Latin life will be portrayed. Elaborate preparations in the way of costumes and chorus numbers have been made and the large cast has been carefully and energetically drilled.

For a decade there has been an increasing popularity at American Colleges and secondary schools in the dramatic representation of the daily life and domestic institutions of the ancient Greeks and Romans," said one of the ladies in charge of the play in pointing out its aim and describing the work done at home. "In no way can the Lares and Penates, the rites of the soothsayers in their divination of the future, the position of members of the household, be made so real and actual as by the spoken drama. Harvard at the Stadium, Yale in its famous Bowl and the University of California in the open air Greek theater have staged memorable productions of literary gems from the classics. "Educational leaders of today recognise the force of dramatic lessons even in the primary grades. Simple stories are dramatised and presented by the youngest children, that they may become so imbued by the story that their imaginations grow to meet the needs of the story telling age."

"Not only was the dramatic action forceful," she concluded, speaking of a Roman drama presented recently at Boston University, "but that gap which our imaginations must bridge in picturing the everyday routine of the Roman family was lessened and we could easily place ourselves in the streets of Pompeii, the Forum at Rome, or the Circus Maximus."

A full synopsis of the play will be given later. Tickets are on sale at Squires, Bingham and Co., 17 A. Nanking Road. The receipts will be for the benefit of the Slave Refuge and the play is given under auspices of the American Woman's Club.

Gilbert Reid Gives Apology On Double Charge Of Libel

Declares His Loyalty Has Never Failed; Didn't Mean To Defame President Or Minister

"It has never been my intention to libel, injure or defame either the President, or his chief diplomatic officer in China, or to attempt to expose either of them to public hatred, ridicule or contempt. But if, in expressing myself on current events, in the hurry of an editorial room, I appear to have stepped beyond the bounds of propriety, I express my honest regret that the words which I have used, as quoted, shall be blotted out."

Dr. Gilbert Reid, charged in the United States Court for China with libelling President Wilson and American Minister Reisch, arose in court yesterday when his case was called and read a public expression of regret for his articles, and declared that such charges would not be possible in the future.

The paper was signed and was handed in to the court by Dr. H. C. Mei, counsel for the accused. Dr. Mei stated that he had only been retained in the case the evening before and as he had not had time to go into it thoroughly asked for a continuance.

"Inasmuch as Dr. Mei is not prepared this morning," said District Attorney Holcomb, "and inasmuch as I have only seen within the last ten minutes this statement and I should like time to carefully peruse it to see if in my judgment it can be accepted by the government as an apology from Dr. Reid for all that has been said or is referred to in the information filed here, I would ask the court that the case be continued until tomorrow."

Judge Lobingier assented and Major Holcomb will give his opinion on the statement of regret this morning, when it will be determined whether or not the case shall go on. Dr. Reid's statement in full follows:

"With the leave of your Honor I wish to submit here in open Court the following:—

"I do not occupy a pleasant position, and I believe your Honor will appreciate the feelings I must have when I stand in Court charged with libelling the President of my country and its accredited representative to the government of China. It will be apparent to your Honor that the general public, Chinese and foreign, holds the one thus charged in a light far from complimentary, even before trial, and particularly in times of war."

"What I wish to say, and I say it with all sincerity, is that I have never experienced a feeling of disloyalty to my country, and I do here in open Court unhesitatingly profess my loyalty and devotion to my country, to its great constitution, and to the high ideals for which our Republic has stood and still stands."

"I shall be frank in stating to your Honor that it has never been my

intention to libel, injure, or defame either the President or his chief diplomatic officer in China, or to attempt to expose either of them to public hatred, ridicule or contempt. But if, in expressing myself on current events, in the hurry of an editorial room, I appear to have stepped beyond the bounds of propriety, I express my honest regret and desire that what has been written may not be construed to possess any offensive meaning and I as editor of the Peking Post, will be most glad to refrain from criticism of the American Government or its officials which may be contrary either to the spirit of our laws or to the purpose of any special legislation as may be enacted during the period of the war.

"I may be allowed to explain that

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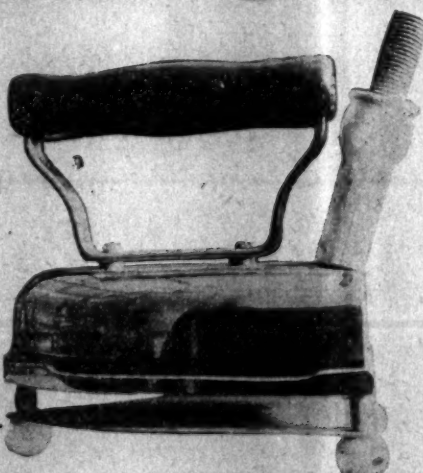
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my aim as an editor has always been and is to carefully avoid writing anything defamatory of anyone's reputation or impugning anyone's motives. I have aimed to criticize policies rather than men.

"It is my desire that the words which I have used, as quoted in the

information, shall be blotted out in so far as they may possibly be construed as a libellous reflection upon my government or the officials to whom reference has been made, and I renew through this Court assurance of respect to them and of devotion to my Government at this and all times."

RECEIVE KOUDACHEFF

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press
Peking, June 10.—Yesterday, Prince Koudacheff, the Russian Minister, was received in audience by the President and presented his new credentials from the Russian Provisional Government.



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plain	33.20		
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non-skid	25.25		19.60
plain	21.70		
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plain ...	14.90		

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Testimony Hits Rothman In Ettinger Passport Case

One Witness Says He Offered To Provide Notorious
Nielson With Forged Papers For \$100

Joseph Rothman, former employee of the British Intelligence Service, was the chief target in the final hearing of the Ettinger passport case, concluded in the Mixed Court yesterday, Rothman, called as a witness by the defense, is charged by them with having trapped the accused into arrest. He was himself arrested last Wednesday.

Testimony damaging to the former secret agent was given by most of the seven witnesses placed on the stand by Ettinger's counsel. The evidence tended to show that he had made use of his position to extort money from certain persons. Assessor Grant Jones reserved his decision on the case and it will probably be handed down tomorrow.

Rothman was the first witness on the stand and denied pointblank all the allegations made during the progress of the case thus far. He declared he did not instigate any plot to trap Ettinger and that he had not given him the photographs and documents found in his possession at the time of arrest. He had never seen or heard of the so-called "Sedition of India" blacklist, which Ettinger claimed the witness gave him, saying it was in the hands of Capt. Sygne. He said that Ettinger was a secret agent for the German consulate and had tried to get information from him but had failed. Mrs. Ettinger, he said, had come to him and threatened him after her husband's arrest.

Mrs. Ettinger, upon the stand, said her husband had come home the afternoon previous to his arrest and showed her a Mr. Bernhardt and the photos and papers on which the case is based, and told them he had just had them from Rothman. She testified that she went to Rothman to see what could be done after the arrest and he had promised to "fix it up with the Captain" but that she must say nothing about the photographs. She said that he repeated this the next day and again two nights later, when she met him on the street, he again begged her not to mention the pictures. Her husband, she declared, was not an agent of the German consulate but a translator of Turkish there. She knew other persons to whom Rothman had given photos.

One Sze Pau-kung, Ettinger's boy, testified that Rothman's boy had called at least ten times with requests for his master to call. Mr. Bernhardt followed and affirmed Mrs. Ettinger's story of the bringing home of the photos.

Mr. C. H. Williams, former United States Marshal, said that Rothman had called at the American consulate many times and had left a number of photographs of persons he said he thought would likely attempt to leave on forged passports. Mr. Williams had told him that he had no use for such photographs, but Rothman had said that the United States authorities might find use for them later if the persons tried to get into that country. He said it was his opinion that Rothman was trying to curry favor with various consuls and trying to make trouble for everybody of a certain class. He had told Mr. Williams that it was likely one Nielson would try to go to Mexico on forged papers and asked that he be watched. Mr. Williams replied that he saw no reason why Nielson could not go to Mexico on an ordinary German passport as there was nothing to hinder him. He had told Rothman that he was playing a dangerous game. He knew the man was employed by the British service but he thought that these actions had nothing to do with that service.

Rosa Pollack, a Russian woman, who said that Rothman wished to marry her, and Leo Lazar, a

Rumanian, told of being shown many photographs by the former agent.

The principal sensations came during the questioning of Carl Hunze, who said that he was formerly a superintendent for Giesel and Co. Hunze testified that Rothman invited him to his house last January and while he was there the latter asked him if he could arrange a meeting with the German Consul-General.

"He said that he was employed in the British Intelligence Office and could give the consul valuable information," said the witness. "In February he gave me a paper containing 'precautionary measures' which I was to use in getting him in closer touch with the German consul. He showed me papers and lists, the latter containing names purporting to be those of persons heading plots. One day I found Nielson at Rothman's house. Rothman was telling him he must leave the country and showing him photographs of himself which were in the hands of the authorities. He said Nielson could leave by using a forged passport. He would arrange it. Nielson asked him how much he wanted for his services in arranging the escape. Rothman said \$100 would do."

When Attorneys Newman and Fischer had finished their concluding arguments Assessor Jones asked the latter:

"Do you suggest that your client is the victim of a plot engineered by the British authorities?"

"That depends on whether Rothman is an employee of the British Intelligence Office or not," replied the lawyer.

"He is not employed," said Assessor Jones.

"Then it was his own private plot," said Dr. Fischer.

TURKISH AGENTS BUSY IN ARGENTINE STORES

Destroy Large Quantities Of
Preserved Meat in Famous
Liebig Establishment

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Buenos Aires, June 9.—Turkish
plotters, have destroyed an enormous quantity of preserved meat at the Liebig establishment in the Argentine.

Mr. Victor Berard, a Professor of the Ecole Hautes Etudes, spoke about China and said that now the world is showing Germany's intrigues were to be found at the origin of all the difficulties China had with European countries, as well as the origin of those which ended in the war between Russia and Japan.

LINK FRANCE AND CHINA FOR MUTUAL BENEFITS

Germany Is Blamed at Paris
Meeting For All This
Land's Troubles

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, June 7.—The Federation of Friendship between France and Foreign Countries, at the Sorbonne, this afternoon, under the presidency of M. Albert Metin, Secretary of State for Finance, held a meeting in honor of the Chinese Republic.

M. Metin recalled the great civilising part played by China in Asia and dealt with the problem of the social relations of China with France arising from several thousands of Chinese coming to France. The speaker concluded by declaring that all misunderstandings between workers of both Republics will disappear, as they have disappeared between the intellectual men. Despite all difficulties and obstacles, they must follow the two principles of a philosophical spirit and a democratic ideal.

Mr. Hoo Wei-teh, the Chinese Minister to France, said that China has always had friendly feelings for the countries where the noble ideal flourishes, as in China itself, of intelligent democracy. Her philosophers expressed in far remote antiquity principles which constitute now the basis of modern democracies.

Miss Toheng, President of the Republican Association of Chinese Women, paid France a tribute for the generous ideas spread through the world by the French Revolution and greeted French women with these words: "Without being discouraged, but mastering your sorrow, you remain a vital rampart of the rear. Our hearts beat in unison with yours."

Mr. Ki Tsou-mong, a licentiate in law at the Paris University, said: "We students want to express here our grateful feelings towards France."

M. Edward Chavannes, a member of the French Institute, delivered a lecture on the moral ideals of China. He emphasised the importance attached in that country to the pledged word.

M. Victor Berard, a Professor of the Ecole Hautes Etudes, spoke about China and said that now the world is showing Germany's intrigues were to be found at the origin of all the difficulties China had with European countries, as well as the origin of those which ended in the war between Russia and Japan.

Recount Thrilling Deeds Of Thirty New V. C. Heroes

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, June 10.—The 30 new V.C.s announced include eight posthumous awards.

Lieut.-Colonel T. E. de Lavel Henderson, of the North Staffordshire, was killed. He brought up a battalion under very heavy fire to the front line, incurring very heavy casualties.

When a counter-attack made by the enemy penetrated the firing line and the situation became critical, Lieut.-Colonel Henderson, although wounded, jumped on the parapet and advanced alone for some distance, ahead of the battalion, under an intense fire. He was again wounded, but continued to lead with great gallantry until the battalion finally captured its objective at the point of the bayonet. Colonel Henderson was again twice wounded and eventually was brought in dying.

Major F. W. Lumsden, of the Royal Horse Artillery, has previously won the Distinguished Service Order. He brought in six enemy guns, under a very intense fire, personally leading four artillery teams with infantry through the barrage when some of the teams were put out of action, but he again traversed the barrage, time and again, with teams, eventually charged the enemy, who were endeavoring to rescue the sixth gun, drove them back and secured it.

Lieutenant Donald Mackintosh was killed when fighting with the Seaforth Highlanders. During an advance, he was shot through the leg, but continued to lead his men, capturing a trench. He repulsed a determined counter-attack, but was again wounded and unable to stand.

Nevertheless, he continued to control the situation and then was sufficiently recovered to proceed with his fifteen survivors against the final objective. Getting out of the trench with the greatest difficulty, he encouraged his men forward when he was mortally wounded. His gallantry and devotion were beyond all praise.

Lieutenant F. H. McNamara, of the Australian Flying Corps, during an aerial raid upon a hostile train, another pilot was forced to land. Lieutenant McNamara descended to his rescue, despite approaching enemy cavalry and heavy rifle-fire.

Although severely wounded in the thigh, he ascended with the stranded pilot, when, owing to his wound, the machine overturned. Nevertheless, he set fire to the machine, reaching the ground.

ed the stranded aeroplane and, despite great loss of blood, flew home to the aerodrome, a distance of 70 miles, completing the rescue.

Lieutenant C. Pope, of the Australian Army, was ordered to hold a very important post at all costs. It was heavily attacked by superior forces of the enemy, who surrounded it. The Australians fought unflinchingly until their ammunition gave out and then, obeying the order literally, Lieutenant Pope was seen heading a charge into the superior force. His body, together with those of his men, was subsequently found, surrounded by eighty enemy dead, "sure proof of the very gallant resistance which they had made."

Perhaps the outstanding record for conspicuous, consistent, individual valor is the instance of the late Captain Albert Ball, of the Royal Flying Corps, who had previously won the D. S. O. and the Military Cross. The Victoria Cross is awarded for services between April 25 and May 6, when he took part in 26 combats, destroying eleven hostile machines and driving down many others.

On one occasion he fought, single-handed, six enemy aeroplanes: twice he fought with five and once with four. Each time he brought down at least one enemy machine. Several times his machine was badly damaged. Nevertheless, when returning in this state, he had to be restrained from immediately ascending with another. Altogether, Captain Ball destroyed 43 German aeroplanes and one balloon.

Italian Diver Sinks Austrian Destroyer

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Rome, June 9.—An Italian submarine torpedoed and sank an Austrian destroyer, in the Adriatic, on the 4th.

DESERT LAURIER

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, June 9.—The Toronto Globe, the leading Liberal newspaper in Canada, has broken with Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the conscription issue.

ITALIANS IN JANINA

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Rome, June 10.—The Italians have occupied Janina, in Macedonia.

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WEATHER

The depression threatens the Gulf of Pechili. Cyclonic circulation to the North of the Yellow Sea. Monsoon along the rest of the coast. Local thunderstorms.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE
SHANGHAI, JUNE 12, 1917

Japanese Views on America and The Crisis in China

THE Eastern News Agency, which is the most important Japanese publicity service operating in China, yesterday brought by cable the following editorial utterances of two leading Tokyo newspapers: The Tokyo Nichi-Nichi of June 10 stated in its leader:—

"From various reports it seems to be a fact that America is trying to protect her interests in China and check disturbances in China and to interfere with the internal affairs in China independently without consulting the Ministers of the Entente Powers in China. If Japan should do in Mexico what the United States is now doing in China while there were internal troubles in Mexico public opinion in the United States would become indignant at Japan and it might break the peace of the two nations. Japan could not silently allow the interests of Japan to be infringed by the United States and the United States is desired to carefully reflect on the same," etc.

The Hochi of Tokio stated:— "With regard to the United States interference in China the national views of Japan on the subject should be united and it is necessary not only to ascertain the intention of the United States but also to ascertain the intentions of the Entente Powers."

The American message which has so stirred the susceptibilities of Japanese editors read as follows:—

"The Government of the United States learns with the most profound regret of the dissension in China and desires to express the most sincere desire that tranquility and political co-ordination may be forthwith re-established."

"The entry of China into war with Germany or the continuance of the status quo of her relations with that government are matters of secondary consideration. The principal necessity for China is to resume and continue her political entity, to proceed along the road of national development on which she has made such marked progress."

"With the form of Government in China or the personnel which administers that government the United States has an interest only in so far as its friendship impels it to be of service to China but in the maintenance by China of one central, united and alone responsible government, the United States is deeply interested and now expresses the very sincere hope that China, in her own interest and in that of the world, will immediately set aside her factional political disputes and that all parties and persons will work for the re-establishment of a co-ordinate government and the assumption of that place among the powers of the world to which China is so justly entitled but the attainment of which is impossible in the midst of internal discord."

There is nothing in the American message as we read it that is offensive to the announced program of Japan in the Far East. Japan is officially committed to the policy of peace out here. And America is merely giving some timely and urgently needed advice to a friendly sister republic that is in serious trouble. Japan officially has been giving the same sort of advice to China.

Furthermore, it is to be hoped that Japanese editors, and American editors, too, when they write, will bear in mind the fact that Japan and the United States are Allies now—Allied in War on Germany; and that the most pressing business they have in hand is the battering down of the German defenses. Japanese and American warships have been sunk in the Mediterranean and Atlantic; Japanese warships are operating in the Mediterranean and American warships in the English Channel against the common enemy of Japan and America and mankind in general.

And Japanese and American troops if the war is prolonged will be fighting side by side in Europe, along with the heroic French, British, Italians, Belgians, and Russians. Japan and America are at last leagued in a common war against a

CHIN-CHIN

My Lady's Modest Hero

Dear Chin Chin: Owing to my chest measurement being in the wrong place (i.e., too low down) and my pedal extremities being some chilly, I am unable to go to the war and become a hero. Hence I submit the following to you, showing I am doing my bit.

My Lady's working on a farm. While I stay home to knit, and darn: And sit and view with great alarm Our kid muss-up the ball of yarn.

MONTY

Dear Monty: Though at home you sit You're able still to do your bit. We hope that you'll keep well and fit

And knit and knit and knit and knit.

High Life in Favor

The Hankow Daily News reports: "Nineteen persons were killed at the recent tornado in Oklahoma."

Quite some blow-out.

Take Your Choice

Let saluting cannon puff To welcome grim old General Joffre. All the nation's homage offer To that bold warrior, General Joffre. All brave men their hats take off To such a man as General Joffre. None are bolder, none are bluffer, Than France's hero, General Joffre.

—Exchange.

Real Heroism

A despatch describes Marshal Joffre as having acted as calmly before the New York crowds as if he had been in battle. No wonder he can win fights.

The Limit in Atrocities

Sir Edward Carson, who, to fill in the time he has to spare between fighting big legal cases and running the Ulster movement, has been taking charge of Britain's navy, confidently told an audience that the submarine menace "was giving him daily anxiety." Now the Kaiser surely will stop it.

War—Fearful and Wonderful

"M. A. J." writes:—Here is a theme which a Chinese student wrote me on "Modern Warfare":—

Thinking of the modern methods of warfare we cannot help admiring the wisdom of people. Smart warships are made fit for fields under the roaring sea, on the surface of the expanse ocean, and amidst the racing clouds. How terrible glistering guns are wheeling to shouting fields, and brave equipped soldiers are marching to the bloody country! Thousands of patriotic soldiers are shot down flying away to miles distant from whence they were either headless or armless. Reading the newspaper we know the German with their barbarous heart have invented a kind of utterly poisonous green gas for shots, with which the corpses of their opponents have been greatly increased.

The French on the contrary not wishing the deaths of their enemies, invent a kind of smokeless gas causing them to burst with laughter and dropping their equipment while they are fighting, but they will come to themselves again when the effect of the gas is impotent.

On The Menu

"Medaloin" of capon at the Carlton last evening was novel, tasty and not fatal.

THE JOSS MAN.

common enemy of civilization; they have always been friends; they are more than that now. And in view of the common task to which they have now put their hands, it comes as a shock that there are editors still to set them at odds.

So far as the Mexican point is concerned, for instance, the United States will be much obliged if Japan will send a note to Mexico, advising the Mexicans to fight up their differences, quit fighting and unite for peace and progress.

Again, the charge that America is interfering in the internal affairs of China becomes of special interest when you think of Japan's record in China. The statement that "Japan could not silently allow the interests of Japan to be infringed by the United States, and the United States is desired carefully to reflect on the same," calls for special study. The editor of the Nichi-Nichi, it is evident, feels that Japan is spending the special interest of Japan at this time, notwithstanding that her official policy is for peace in China. Any advice to China against having a rebellion at this time is resented as an unwarrantable interference with the rights and interests of Japan.

The two editors quoted undoubtedly reflect the thoughts of some Japanese leaders. Whatever the policy of the Japanese government, they want trouble in China. The thought in the back of their minds is that America is spending about \$100 in war preparations to every dollar that Japan is spending, and they think that all this is really being done against Japan. The best way for them to rid themselves of this bugaboo lies in a study of the past.

Meanwhile, we commend these two editorial expressions to the consideration of the rebellious Tsuchuns.

China's New Constitution

An Epochal Document

By M. T. Z. Tyan, LL.D. (London)
Lecturer on International Law, Tsing Hua College, Peking; and Author of "The Legal Obligations arising out of Treaty Relations between China and Other States" (in the press)

(Continued)

II. Analysis of The Constitution
We will now analyse this epochal document and examine its principles in the light of the constitutions of other nations, especially the republics of the United States and France, etc. For the texts of non-Chinese constitutions, or translations thereof, we will consult W. F. Dodd's "Modern Constitutions" (1912), 2 vols.

Sovereignty of The People

(1) To begin with, we will discuss the fundamentals of the constitution. Chapter I ordains a permanent republican form of government—namely, the Republic of China. Chapter II deals with the national territory of the republic, the different parts or units of which cannot be altered except in accordance with the law. A new article is inserted in Chapter I as follows:—"The sovereignty of the Republic of China is vested in the entire body of the people."

This addition was consented to only after some discussion, as those who opposed its inclusion pointed to its absence from the American and French constitutions. On the other hand, those who supported the proposal pointed to its presence in the present Provisional Constitution (Article 2) in precisely the same phraseology, as well as in the Belgian, Chilean and Mexican charters. For example, Article 25 of the Belgian Constitution (1831) reads as follows:—"All powers emanate from the people;" and Article 3 of the Chilean Constitution (1833):—"Sovereignty resides essentially in the nation, which delegates its exercise to the authorities established by this constitution." Since the established form of government is a republic, it was finally agreed that the fact of the sovereignty of the people should be clearly stated. And this clearness is best illustrated in the Mexican constitution (1857), Article 39 of which provides thus:—"The national sovereignty is vested essentially and originally in the people. All public power emanates from the people, and is instituted for their benefit. The people have at all times the inalienable right to alter or modify the form of their government."

Two-Chamber System

(2) The legislative body is constituted on a bicameral basis, namely, the Senate and the House of Representatives. Now this provision comes only in Chapter IV, after the chapters on the form of government, the national territory, and the rights of citizens, whereas in the case of the United States and France, etc., it occurs as the very first article of their constitutions. Thus the former lays down that "all legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives." And the latter:—"The legislative power shall be exercised by two assemblies: the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate."

This provision also came in for a considerable discussion. On the one hand, it was suggested that as the Senate was a mere figurehead, it should be abolished. Moreover, if in the Upper House one political party should be in the majority, and in the Lower House another party, then the two houses would be in constant conflict with each other. On the other hand, it was shown that if only the universal suffrage system for the election of M. P.'s be adopted, the various other interests which are now represented in the Senate, would not be so represented. Moreover, the bicameral system is the universal rule in all parliaments of today, and the fact that the French Parliament has now two chambers, after the single chamber system has been twice experimented upon unsuccessfully, is regarded as significant. If at present there is no material difference between the functions of the two houses, this is because the National Assembly is not yet properly constituted, not because the bicameral system itself is at fault. Finally, the provision was retained by an overwhelming majority.

A Responsible Cabinet

(3) The sovereignty of the people being expressly established, it follows that the Cabinet is responsible to Parliament (Chapter VII). And in express confirmation of the supremacy of Parliament, it is laid down that the House of Representatives may pass a vote of lack of confidence on the Administration. Should the Cabinet not resign after

this adverse vote, then Parliament must be dissolved. We are here merely surveying the fundamentals of the constitution; so the question of a responsible Cabinet will be fully dealt with in its proper place.

This subject being highly contentious, the ground was fought out again and again. The opponents of the proposal were of the opinion that the executive and the legislature should each be placed on an equal footing; otherwise, the unfettered powers of Parliament might cause embarrassment to the country. If the policies of the Administration should fail to be endorsed, Parliament could easily compel it to change the same by refusing to pass its budget, without resorting to the unpleasant task of passing a vote of lack of confidence. Besides, it requires only a bare majority vote to pass such a censure on the government; so the work of the members of the Cabinet would be more perfunctory than conscientious. On the other hand, those who supported the proposal pointed out that there was a material difference between a vote of censure and an impeachment.

If a Cabinet minister is guilty of an offence in law, he is liable to impeachment. But if he commits an error in judgment in a matter of policy or administration, he cannot be so impeached. The Cabinet is responsible to the Lower House, and so the right of supervision over the conduct of the Cabinet inheres in Parliament. Under the new constitution, the appointment of the Premier only needs to be approved by the House of Representatives, it being understood that the Premier is responsible for the appointment of his own colleagues. If so, Parliament is in no position to judge the fitness or competence of the personnel of the Cabinet; and, therefore, its only check on that body is a vote of lack of confidence in case it does not approve of the latter's policies. The dissolution of Parliament is intimately bound up with the question of adverse vote; accordingly, such a vote will not be lightly entertained. Moreover, a vote of lack of confidence may refer only to a particular policy of a particular department, without affecting the other matters of the whole Cabinet. Finally, out of a total of 598 members present, 445 were in favor of retaining the original article. As this lacked just two votes to constitute the necessary three-fourths, objections were raised against the counting. The question was reversed, and only 98 votes were against the retention. The necessary one-fourth being 149, the original article was considered as passed.

No Administrative Court

(4) The judiciary is to be independent, and the various judicial officers are not to be removable at pleasure (Chapter VIII). We will discuss its powers and limitations later; but here we may note the question of an Administrative Court. In France, for example, if an official is guilty of an offence in law, he is amenable not, as in England or the United States, to the ordinary courts, like any other ordinary citizen, but to a special administrative tribunal (tribunal administratif). This is reproduced in Article 61 of the Japanese constitution (1889) as follows:—"No suit which relates to rights alleged to have been infringed by the illegal measures of the executive authorities, and which should come within the competency of the Court of Administrative Litigation specially established by law, shall be taken cognizance of by a court of law."

During the discussions an attempt was made to incorporate a similar clause in the Chinese constitution. Among others it was suggested that as the judiciary and the executive were apt to be at loggerheads with each other, and suits affecting the administrative acts of officials might not be decided impartially by an ordinary court of law. Besides, the latter is in no position to appreciate the attitude of the public officers, and an act commendable in itself in the interests of the state, may appear at law to be worthy of condemnation. This amendment was strenuously resisted on the ground that such a court, or Ping Cheng Yuan, would tend to destroy the equality in law of all citizens within the Republic, and create a more privileged position for the officials. If so, the contemplated court would function under a constant cloud of suspicion that, being in constant touch with administrative officers, it would be partial towards its special clients, and therefore private citizens suing public officers therein, would not get much satisfaction therefrom. Then the amendment was voted upon but defeated, and the original article was retained. Accordingly, the droit administratif is not recognised, and administrative suits, as well as ordinary private suits, are triable by any court of law. The only exception occurs where the Constitution itself

has established a different procedure. For example, when the President or Vice-President of the Republic, or a Cabinet Minister, is impeached by the House of Representatives, the right of trial belongs to the Senate. But the nature of the penalty is to be determined by the Supreme Court.

Provincial Government

(5) By far the most controversial subject is the question of provincial government. For it was over this knotty problem that Parliament was some three or four months back the scene of an undignified scuffle between some of the M.P.'s of the different political parties. In the draft constitution no provision is made for such a subject, and so it was moved to insert an additional chapter thereto in order to define the status and powers of the various provinces. Against this it was pointed out that, as the whole subject involved a mass of details which could not be elaborated in a haphazard manner, it would require weeks, and perhaps months, before the thing could be put together to be voted upon. The country was getting impatient over the delay in the early completion of the new constitution. Therefore, the question of provincial government should be omitted from the constitution and reserved for discussion until after the promulgation of the permanent Constitution. On the other hand, the supporters of the proposal explained that some such provision must be embodied in the constitution, if the past differences of opinion between the provinces and the central government were to be avoided. Moreover, the constitution is meant to deal only with the basic principles of provincial government, so the details of the scheme will still have to be worked out subsequently.

When the question was put to vote, no decision was found decisive even after the fifth balloting. Finally, by a majority of 449 out of 490 votes, it was decided to add such a chapter to the constitution, and the Constitution Preliminary Examination Committee was entrusted with the drawing up of the necessary provisions. Up to date the various schemes proposed for this important chapter have amounted to no less than ten, but none, however, has yet been approved. It is now learned on good authority that the latest amendment may eventually be passed. According to the draft of this new amendment, the object of a clear demarcation between the powers of the central government and those of the provinces seems to be admirably achieved. The scheme is decidedly superior to those heretofore advanced, and it is to be hoped that it will soon be approved and incorporated in the constitution.

(To be continued in tomorrow's The China Press.)

Mediterranean Power

Corbett, Julian S. England in the Mediterranean. A Study of the Rise and Influence of British Power within the Straits. 1603-1713. Second Edition. Two volumes. Cloth, 603 pp. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$5 gold net. Postage, 16 cents.

When Americans are reminded by their friends or their enemies that their isolated security is due to the power of the British Navy a renewed interest in naval history is sure to result, especially in the process by which insular Britain through her fleets came to be dominant in world-politics. For this reason a second edition of Mr. Corbett's work, first published in 1904, is timely. Usually the key to this development has been sought, after the far-ranging activity of the Elizabethan period, in the conflict with the Dutch for maritime supremacy. Mr. Corbett finds, however, that the study of the rise of English power in the Mediterranean at the very same time puts matters in a new light and affords a better understanding of English influence on the Continent in this important period. The climax is of course the capture of Gibraltar, the main door for northern Europe to the near East, and in time to India and the Far Orient. To the treatment of his topic Mr. Corbett brings greater skill as a writer and a historian than marks the naval histories best known to Americans, notably those of Mahan. And Mr. Corbett has needed real historical skill, for his work has had to be done almost entirely from original sources in English and Spanish state documents and manuscript collections. With unusual success he has kept the complicated politics of the period in close relation to naval history. With their readable style and their sense of the romance of the sea in its embodiment in English sea-fighters, Mr. Corbett's volumes are again welcome.

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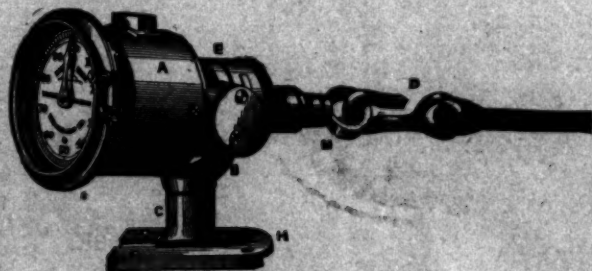
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The Frawley Co. Plays 'Jerry' Tonight

'The Outcast'

The last performance of "The Outcast"—that fascinating love story of modern life, which has proved such a great success in London and New York—was played to a full house at the Lyceum last night. The audience showed their marked appreciation of the fine portrayal of the two leading parts by Mr. John Halliday and Miss Eva Lang, whose acting, it is no exaggeration to say, was beyond criticism. The work of the rest of the cast was also of a high order, and T. Daniel Frawley is to be congratulated on having brought together a company possessing such talent and versatility.

"Jerry" Another three nights of fun is promised the patrons of the Lyceum Theatre, commencing tonight, when The Frawley Company will present for the first time in Shanghai Billy Burke's biggest success, "Jerry," a wholesome comedy by Catherine Chisholm Cushing.

The scenes of Mrs. Cushing's comedy are laid in the exclusive suburban section of Philadelphia. The chief character is a headstrong young girl, well reared, and considerate of her parents, but with a very decided mind of her own. Jerry is from Chicago and comes to visit her aunt, a woman of thirty-eight, who has been engaged to be married to a man for the past twenty years.

The marriage has been postponed from time to time for various reasons, when Jerry arrives. Jerry immediately proceeds to fall in love with her aunt's fiance, and at the same time makes up her mind to win him, especially as she knows her

aunt has already grown a bit tired of waiting on a very definite proposition, and more especially as she learns that Aunt Joan has become interested in a man from Kansas City.

Jerry at once plots to bring about the breaking of the engagement between her aunt and the man she herself loves, and to effect in its place an engagement between her aunt and the man from Kansas City. As a first step in this direction she boldly announces the approaching marriage of Aunt Joan and Peter Flegg, and this accomplished, she goes about proposing to Montague Wade, the object of her own affections, and goes about it in a manner that is as amusing as it is odd. Before he quite realises it, Montague Wade finds himself the center of a whirlwind love affair, and Jerry discovers herself locked in her own bedroom by her mother, who cannot understand a girl of Jerry's nature.

The third act takes place in Jerry's boudoir. Here Jerry appears in a most fascinating pair of pink pyjamas and causes consternation throughout the house by sending word that she has poisoned herself because of her mother's ill treatment. Her trick works and Montague, thinking she is about to die, declares his love for Jerry, much to the young lady's joy and the amusement of the audience.

"Jerry" is a compound prescription of delight, and will serve to make Miss Lang, who will be seen in the name part, and the Frawley Company grow immensely in popularity with the theatergoers of Shanghai.

"Jerry" will be given three nights, commencing tonight.

News Brevities

The several literary circles of the American Woman's Club are asked to meet at 10.30 o'clock this morning in Mrs. Hallam's rooms at the Astor House to discuss various suggestions regarding women's war work during the summer months.

Two Sunday calls proved easy handling for the Fire Brigade. An early morning blaze in a dwelling house at KR 59 off Swatow Road had a good start when No. 4 Company arrived in response to a general alarm but was checked without need of the help of the other companies. A glare reported by Sima watch-tower about midnight was found to be a pile of straw fired by a Chinese in an alleyway of Tatung Road for "Joze." A few buckets of water eliminated the danger to surrounding dwellings.

A 5,150 ton, gross register, freight steamer was added to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha fleet June 7. The ship was launched from the Tategami slips of the Mitsui Bishi Dockyard and Engine Works, Nagasaki.

Mr. M. F. Miller, formerly of the Works Department, Chinese Maritime Customs, has been accepted as candidate for a temporary commission in the Royal Engineers and is now undergoing a month's training at the London University O. T. C., South Kensington.

Mr. J. Foster of the Peking Syndicate, who returned to England to offer his services some time ago, has been wounded, reports state. He is a veteran of the South African war and had won the King's and Queen's S. A. medals.

The German diplomatic and consular officials who have not yet left China will cross the Pacific on their way to Germany via America on the Java-Pacific Mail liner, Princess Juliana, which is to sail from Yokohama June 30. There will be about twenty-five persons in the party, including women and children. Included, it is said, are Herr Knipping, German Consul-General in Shanghai and Herr Gattler, vice-consul.

Four Chinese gunboats were at

Nanking yesterday according to report by incoming river steamers.

Dr. and Mrs. E. L. Marsh returned to Shanghai Sunday.

Capt. Haaner, commanding the S. S. Yochow, committed suicide by shooting himself at Hongkong June 8, according to despatches.

Messrs. W. S. Davidson and J. A. Smalley left for England yesterday. Mr. F. N. Matthews has gone for a short trip to Japan.

The annual ordinary general meeting of the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd. will be held in the company's offices at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. F. B. Lynch of the International Bank, Peking, left the capital yesterday to return to the offices of the bank here.

Dr. and Mrs. Hanwell and Mr. J. E. Bingham sailed for England yesterday and Dr. and Mrs. Ivy left to spend the summer in Canada.

It is announced that Mr. Hubert Charles Grimshaw, of the Chinese Maritime Customs, and Miss Florence Edmunds, who is on her way to Hongkong from New South Wales, are to be married some time in the near future.

Mr. E. H. Hunter, one of the oldest foreign residents of Kobe, died June 2, following a short illness, according to news received. He was 74 years old.

MILLARD'S REVIEW

"Millard's Review of the Far East," a new weekly publication, edited by Mr. Thomas F. Millard, made its first bow to Shanghai last Saturday. It is attractively typed on dull ivory paper, and in style and appearance is frankly fashioned after "The New Republic." The editorial paragraphs, of course, deal mainly with the present crisis in China, taking the general attitude that "on the main issue, Parliament is technically in the right" but that there is much to be said for the Military Party from the standpoint of political expediency. With reference to Japan's intentions at the moment, the editor feels that "less apprehension need be felt now than if the crisis had come two months ago." There is an article by Mr. Julian Arnold, American Commercial Attaché in China, captioned "China's Commercial Call." The departments include a "Weekly War Summary," "Far Eastern Press Opinion," "Men and Events," "The Theater," "Business and Finance," "Book Reviews," and so on, which, together with a fair show of advertising matter, go to make up a promising first number.

CENTRAL HONAN WHEAT GOOD

Special Correspondence of The China Press
Yen-cheng, Honan, June 7.—Strange to say here in Central Honan the wheat harvest has been good beyond all expectations. Further North it has been more or less a failure owing to the continued drought.

THE GENUINE ALL-BRITISH POLISH.

NUBIAN

LIQUID WATERPROOF
BLACKING

Self-Polishing.
No Brushes required.

Also in BROWN for brass knobs, cases, etc.
Gives an instantaneous brilliant and elastic polish, which lasts a week wet or dry weather. Must be washed off and polished remains: Does not injure leather nor soil the most delicate clothing. NUBIAN MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., 4, LITTLEWOOD ST., LONDON, S.E., Eng.

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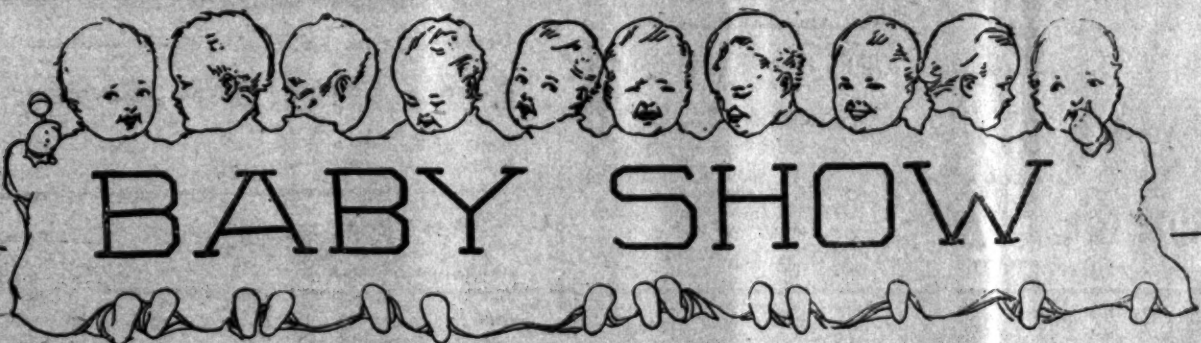
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Fixed in the basement, and connected to water and gas supply, a turn of the faucet in kitchen or bathroom automatically turns on Gas and Water. Call at the Show-Rooms and see installation at work. Get estimate for fixing.

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Your Baby will be a Prize Winner if nourished on

BORDEN'S EAGLE BRAND MILK

The oldest and most reliable condensed milk on the market

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Refracting
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Various Shades

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CHEWING GUM

10 Cents Per Package
of 5 Bars

It is delightfully comforting and sustaining, and helps to drive away fatigue. Aids digestion and keeps the teeth in fine condition. TRY SOME.

Obtainable Everywhere.



FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS
SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations
Closing	
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	\$655 S.
Chartered	\$29 10a.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 25a.
Cathay, ordy.	Tls. 6.30 B.
Cathay, pref.	Tls. 5.15.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 350.
North China	Tls. 140 S.
Union of Canton	Tls. 860 B.
Yangtze	\$220
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	\$140 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 327 1/2 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 128
Indo-China Def.	100a. N.
"Shell"	Tls. 16.
Shanghai Tug (O)	Tls. 50 S.
Shanghai Tug (S)	Tls. 30 S.
Kochien	
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 10 x d B.
Oriental Cons.	27/6.
Philippine	Tls. 6.80.
Raub.	\$2.65 N.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$121 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 90 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 19 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 70 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 70 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 84 1/2
China Land	Tls. 50.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 79 B.
Wellington Land	Tls. 3.
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	Tls. 84 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 54.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 54.
Cotton Mills	
E-w. ord.	Tls. 153 1/2
E-w. pref.	Tls. 100.
International	Tls. 88 B.
International Pref.	Tls. 68.
Laon-kung-mow	Tls. 70.
Oriental	Tls. 43 Sa.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 120 Sa.
Kung Yik	Tls. 14 B.
Yangtzepoo	Tls. 5.40 B.
Yangtzepoo Pref.	Tls. 95.
Industrials	
Butler Tls.	Tls. 23.
China Sugar	\$107 N.
Green Island	Tls. 7.60 B.
Langkats	Tls. 15 1/2 Sa.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 140 S.
Stores	
Hall and Holts	\$16 1/2 B.
Llewellyn	\$60.
Lane Crawford	\$100
Moutrie	\$35.
Watson	\$6 1/2 B.
Weeks	Tls. 15 1/2 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 11 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 1.10 Sa.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5.30 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 38 S.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1.10 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 4 B.
Bute	Tls. 1.10 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.14 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 1.11
Cheng	Tls. 3 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 2.90 B.
Domination	Tls. 1.11 B.
Gula Kalumpung	Tls. 8 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 2.1
Kamunting	Tls. 8 1/2
Kapals	Tls. 0.90.
Kapayang	Tls. 25
Karan	Tls. 12 B.
Kota Bahrom	Tls. 9 1/2 Sa.
Kroesweek Java	Tls. 18 1/2 B.
Padang	Tls. 14 B.
Pengkalan Durlan	Tls. 10.45 B.
Permatas	Tls. 1.10 B.
Repah	Tls. 1 B.
Saragagas	Tls. 7 1/2 B.
Seokee	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Serambu	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Senawang	Tls. 14 1/2 B.
Shanghai Kiebang	Tls. 0.90
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7 B.
Shai Malay-pref.	Tls. 13
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Sungai Durian	Tls. 11 1/2
Sus Manggis	Tls. 6 B.
Shai Kalantan	Tls. 0.92 1/2
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.80 Sa.
Taipung	Tls. 1.15 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 21 1/2 B.
Tebong	Tls. 2 1/2
Uluoh	Tls. 6 Sa.
Zangbe	
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110.
Outly Dairy	Tls. 10 S.
Shai Elec. and Asb.	\$2.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 73 1/2 Sa.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 25 1/2 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30.
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30.
Shai Telephone	Tls. 80 1/2 x d.
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 250 B.

S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, June 11, 1917.
Money and Bullion

Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate
G. \$1.00 @ 87 1/2 = Tls. 1.14 @
72.9 = Mex. \$1.56
Mex. dollars: Market rate = 72.6375

Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch...
Bar Silver...
Copper Cash...
Sovereigns...
Buying rate @ 3/7 1/2 = Tls. 5.54
exch. @ 72.9 = Mex. \$ 7.61
Peking Bar...
Native Interest... .05

Latest London Quotations
Bar Silver...
Bank Rate of Discount... 5%
Market rate of discount...
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-a.
Ex. N. Y. on London... Fr. 27.17
Ex. N. Y. on London... T.T. \$ 476 1/2
Consols... £ 1

Exchange Closing Quotations
London... T.T. 3/7 1/2
London... Demand 3/7 1/2
India... (nominal) T.T. 28 1/2
Paris... Demand 49 1/2
New York... T.T. 86 1/2
New York... Demand 86 1/2
Hongkong... T.T. 67 1/2
Japan... T.T. 59 1/2
Batavia... T.T. 20 1/2

Bank's Buying Rates
London... 4 m-s. Cds. 3/8 1/2
London... 4 m-s. Dcoy. 3/8 1/2
London... 6 m-s. Cds. 3/8 1/2
London... 6 m-s. Dcoy. 3/8 1/2
Paris... 4 m-s. 50 1/2
New York... 4 m-s. 89 1/2

The following are the Customs
Rates of Exchange to the end of
June:—

£1 = Hk. Tls.	5.05
Hk. Tls. 1 = Francs	5.40
" 1 = Marks	4.41 (nom.)
Gold \$ 1 = Hk. Tls.	1.06
Hk. Tls. 1 = Yen	1.85
" 1 = Rupees	2.98
" 1 = Roubles	3.56
" 1 = Mex. \$	1.50

Stock Exchange
TransactionsTODAY'S QUOTATIONS
Shanghai, June 11, 1917.

Official
S. M. C. 5% debts (1908) Tls. 91.00
Langkats Tls. 15.50
Trans "B" Tls. 73.50
Anglo Javans Tls. 10.10 X.D.
Telephones Tls. 80.50 X.D.
Oriental Cotton Tls. 33.00

Unofficial
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 120.00 June.
Anglo Javans Tls. 10.10 X.D.
Kota Bahroses Tls. 9.25
Shanghai Serembans Tls. 0.80
Zhangbes Tls. 6.00

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service
London, June 8.—Today's rubber prices were:—
Plantation First Latex Crepe: Spot; 2s. 10d. paid.
July to December: 2s. 10 1/2 d. paid.
Tendency of Market: Quiet.
Previous Quotation, London, June 7:—
Spot: 2s. 10 1/2 d. paid.
July to December: 2s. 11d. paid.
Tendency of Market: Quiet.
London, June 9.—Today's rubber prices were:—
Plantation First Latex Crepe: Spot; 2s. 10 1/2 d. paid.
July to December: 2s. 10 1/2 d. paid.
Tendency of Market: Quiet.
Previous Quotation, London, June 8:—
Spot: 2s. 10d. paid.
July to December: 2s. 10 1/2 d. paid.
Tendency of Market: Dull.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijnebooch-en Landbouwerijplantatie in Langkat:—
"The outputs of crude oil for June 8 and 9 were 78 and 80 tons respectively."

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COLLECT RENTS

NEGOTIATE LOANS

INSURE PROPERTY

CHINA INVESTMENT CO.,

13 NANKING ROAD,

Phone 4757

Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, May 23 and 24.—Following were the prices realised at the rubber auction this week:—
Sheet:
Smoked Fine Ribbed... @ \$152/146
Smoked Good Ribbed... 146/128
Smoked Fine Plain... 140/131
Smoked Good Plain... 126/115
Unsmoked Fine Ribbed... Nil
Unsmoked Good Ribbed... 127/120
Unsmoked Fine Plain... 133/128
Unsmoked Good Plain... 127/115
Crepe:
Fine Pale Thin... 152/147
Good Pale Thin... 147/139
Good Pale Blanket... 142/139
Good Brown Blanket... 135
Fine Brown... 139/129
Good Brown... 129/114
Good Dark... 116/84
Barky... 94/71
Scrap:
Virgin and Pressed... 111/60
Loose... 101/55
Sheet:
Cupwashing... 122/105
Catalogued for sale Pels 16,398 (about 975 tons).
Sold Pels 10,705 (about 638 tons).
There was a slightly better demand at our auction, which commenced yesterday morning. Standard grades were well competed for, and both Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet and Fine Pale Crepe advanced 3s on the week, whereas prices for medium and lower Crepes remained at about last week's level. Fine Plain Smoked and Fine Plain Unsmoked advanced 87 and 89 respectively. Several lots of Scraps changed hands at above prices.

At the continuation of the sale this morning, the tendency was slightly easier. Only a few lots of Prime grades were on offer, and the inferior qualities fetched rather poor prices.
(Meyer and Measor).

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service
London, June 8.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were:—
Cheques on London at Paris... Fr. 27.18
T.T. on London at New York G. \$4.76 1/2
Bar Silver (Spot)... 38 1/2
Cables 2 1/2% for a-c... 55
Count... 5%
Market rate of Discount... 4 1/2%
Cotton: Egyptian F. G. P... 27.60
Cotton: M. G. F. S... 12.85d.
Bengal... 12.85d.
Cotton: Mid-American Spot... 15.51d.
Plantation Rubber June (paid)... 28.10 1/2
Indian Tea (Nominal)... 17 1/2 d.
Ceylon Tea... 16d.

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service
London, June 8.—Today's metal prices were as follows:—
Standard Copper G. M. B. £ s. d.
f. o. b. 135 5 0
American Electrolytic 99.90%
Copper f. o. b. 132 0 0
Lead L. B. & L. f. per ton... Nominal
Soft Lead "Spanish" f. o. b. 30 0 0
Quicksilver, Second hand Ex. Warehouse f. o. b. (18 Extra in flask) 20 0 0
Tinplates, I. C. W. 20-24 100 lbs. 112 Sheets per Case tin lined Cases without Hoops f. o. b. Wales. 24s. 6d. with without certificates. 40s. 0d.
Muntz Metal, f. o. b. London or Liverpool (less 1 1/2%) (Nominal) 16 1/2 d.
Standard Tin (Cash) 238 10 0
Spelter (ordy soft) f. o. b. 83 0 0
Galvanised Sheets 24 Gauge f. o. b. 26 5 0
Standard Tin (3 Months) 236 5 0

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

Copies of the Directors' Report, Revenue Account and Balance Sheet may be obtained on application in person or in writing to the Managers
Head Office,
10 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.
FRAZAR & Co.

Hongkong Share Report

Hongkong, June 8.—Messrs. Moxon and Taylor report as follows in their weekly share market report:—
The condition of our local market can be tersely summed up as "nothing doing."

Shanghai can be dismissed by the same phrase. The political upheaval in Shanghai still drags out its complicated course and the practical cessation of business in local share markets is no doubt largely due to the political situation in China.

Rubber remains unchanged.
Banks are quiet at \$705, but are quoted 482-5, in London.
Marine Insurances.—Cantons have buyers at \$241 1/2. Unions are nominal at \$870.
Fire Insurances.—There are no changes to report.
Shipping.—Douglases have improved to a buying quotation at \$86. Indo Chinas Deferred are steady but quiet between \$107 and \$108. Star Ferries might be placed at \$29 ex div. Steamboats still have buyers at \$17 1/2.

Refineries.—China Sugars are remarkably dull with sales effected at \$100. Malabons have sales reported at \$30.
Oils and Mining.—Langkats are still quoted Tls. 17. Raubs have come to business at \$2.45, and at that rate are nominal. Tronchs have been done at 26/9, but no further shares are offering. Ural Caspians are a fraction better from London at 34/-, Shells at 109/- can be obtained. The last London buying rate is given at 112/6. Kallians at 32/6 might be placed.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves are slightly better with buyers at \$76. Hongkong Docks remain quiet but steady round about \$121 1/2. Shanghai Docks have sellers at Tls. 91 and buyers at Tls. 90.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—West Point is without feature at \$75. Hongkong Lands at \$95, are quiet but steady. Hongkong Hotels could be placed at \$100. Centrals at \$99. Kowloon Lands remain without business at \$32, whilst Humphreys are quoted \$6.35 sales.

Cotton Mills.—In the North the political disturbance appears to have effectually stopped most business. Ewos at Tls. 150, and Yangtzepoo at Tls. 570, are nominal. Kung Yiks might be placed at Tls. 14. Shanghai Cottons have local sellers in this market at Tls. 121.
Electric Companies.—Hongkong Electric after business at \$49, are still wanted. China Lights at 44 1/2 are nominal. Lower Level Trams on improved receipts advanced slightly to the buying quotation at \$6 1/2, at which rate shares have changed hands.
Hongkong Tramways Co., Ltd.
The following is an approximate statement of the traffic receipts for the week ended 2nd June, 1917:—

	Receipts	Aggregate
This year	\$13,533	21 weeks
Last year	\$12,720	28 weeks
Increase	\$813	
Decrease	\$482	
Miscellaneous	China Borneos are nominal at \$7. China Providents at \$7 1/2 are in request. Cements have been improved to \$7.75 at which rate sales have been effected. Watsons are firm at \$6. William Powells are on offer at \$6 1/2. Dairy Farms at \$23. Hongkong Ice at \$151, and Water Boats at \$12, are all featured. Ropes are buyers at \$27 1/2 after sales at lower rates.	

Banking Announcements

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED
SHANGHAI BRANCH.
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Reserve Yen 1,470,000
Deposits Yen 120,000,000
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Branches:
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NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.
Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travelers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.
S. KASAHARA, Manager.
Tel. No. 3536 (Sumitomo Bank).
Tel. No. 4663 (Compradore Office).

Launch Services
TODAY
The tender conveying passengers and mails to the C.M. s.s. China will leave the Custom Jetty at 12 noon.
The tender conveying passengers and mails to the N.Y.K. s.s. Kamakura Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 p.m.

Italians Retire But
Still Gain Territory

Have to Give up Hermada Under Pressure of Strong Austrian Re-inforcements

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Rome, June 9.—An official communique reports: "We drove back attacks in the Vodic area and southward of Mont San Marco."

Udine, June 9.—The boasted gain made by the Austrians merely consists of a few yards along a two-mile front south of Jamiano to the Timavo River. It was impossible for the Italians to retain the ground, which was wholly marshy, backed by the river and swept by the artillery on Mount Hermada.

London, June 9.—A correspondent at Italian headquarters states that the Italians, for the moment, have lost their hold on the slopes of Mount Hermada and are back to the low ground. They made a magnificent attempt to regain the ground lost, but large enemy re-inforcements prevented them holding it.

The fighting recently has been of the hurricane order, the enemy hitting hard. They have been strongly re-inforced from the eastern front, with both men and guns.
The enemy made twenty vain attempts to recover ground in the Vodic sector, but lost very heavily. Generally speaking, the Italians have lost ground on one point where the Austrian counter-stroke took them at a disadvantage, but their net gain remains very important.

Music For Today
The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Hongkong Recreation Ground, today, beginning at 5.30 p.m.:—

1. March, "Csk Csk" Thurban
 2. Overture, "L'Italiana in Algeri" Romani
 3. Waltz, "Un Premier Bouquet" Waldteufel
 4. Selection, "The Belle of New York" Kerker
 5. Polka, "Dorothy" Pougher
 6. Selection, "Il Corsario" Verdi
- A. de Kryger, Conductor-in-charge.

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service
London, June 8.—Today's silver prices were as follows:—
Bar Silver Spot: 28 1/2 d. Demand
Chiefly Continental, Steady.
Previous Quotation, London, June 7:—
Bar Silver Spot: 28 1/2 d. Continental buying, Steady.
London, June 9.—Today's silver prices were as follows:—
Bar Silver Spot: 28 1/2 d. Short Supplies, Steady.
Previous Quotation, London, June 8:—
Bar Silver Spot: 28 1/2 d. Demand chiefly Continental, Steady.

ESTERHAZY WILL TAKE
HUNGARY PREMIERSHIP

Use Universal Secret Ballot To Secure Democratisation Of Government

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, June 9.—A message from Buda-Pest states that Count Moritz Esterhazy has been entrusted with the formation of a Cabinet.

London, June 10.—The political crisis in Hungary has taken a surprising turn and the democratisation of the Government through a universal secret ballot is in progress. Count Moritz Esterhazy is a statesman with moderate views.

BATHURST RESIGNS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, June 9.—Captain Charles Bathurst, Conservative M.P. for Wilton, has resigned the post of Parliamentary Secretary to the Food Controller's Department.

Speculation Menaces
French Cotton Trade

Powerful Syndicate's Operations May Close Down Every Branch of Industry

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, June 7.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily Chronicle states that the great speculation in the French cotton market has revealed a powerful cotton syndicate and warns the Government of the disastrous consequences. The shutting down of every branch of the industry is predicted.

It is understood that the Government has decided to take energetic action against speculators on the Havre cotton market, where there is already a difference of 88 Francs in prices, as compared with Liverpool.

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..... and Mr. Knott Insured says: "Maybe they are going to my house, and I haven't taken out that policy."

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They are both Happy and Healthy when using

LIFEBUOY SOAP.

It is a real delight to wash, bathe and shampoo with it. You have the delight of the abundant, antiseptic, Lifebuoy lather—the delight of actually feeling its beneficial action on the skin. Added to which you have the delight of knowing you are not only clean but healthy—the skin absolutely free from the germs and microbes of disease which one is bound to come into contact with daily.

Health is stored in every tablet!

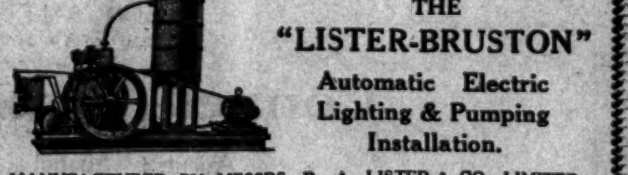
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Reserve Fund 1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

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The London County and Westminster Bank Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
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Fochow, Medan, Tavoy (Lower).
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Hankow, Peking, Tientsin.
Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 13 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

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Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok, Hanoi, Saigon.
Battambang, Hongkong, Shanghai.
Canton, Mengtze, Singapore.
Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin.
Dondichery, Peking, Tourane.
Haiphong, Papeete.
Hankow, Phnom-Penh.

Bankers:

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays-Bas; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital ... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:

JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS, Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds: Sterling, \$1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver 18,500,000

Total \$33,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:

S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Chairman.
J. A. Plummer Esq., Deputy.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton. [Chairman].
A. H. Compton Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
E. V. D. Darr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy, Ipoh, Peking.
Bankok, Johore, Penang.
Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon.
Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon.
Calcutta, London, S. Francisco.
Canton, Lyons, Shanghai.
Colombo, Malacca, Singapore.
Fochow, Manila, Sourabaya.
Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin.
Harbin, New York, Tsingtau.
Hilo, Yokohama.

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000

Reserve Fund 24,000,000

Kopecks, Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,743,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.

Paris Office: 5, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St. E. C.

Bankers:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay, Hankow, Shanghai.
Calcutta, Hongkong, Tientsin.
Chanchun, Harbin, Tientsin.
(Kwan Hongkong Tsingtau chendze) Newchwang, Vladivostok.
Chefoo, Nicolayowsk, Yokohama.
Dalny (Dairen o-A).

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZERSKI, G. CARRERE, Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital \$ 300,000.00

Reserve \$ 10,000.00

Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916) \$1,400,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$60,000,000

Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kailung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Fochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,

3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Taels at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:

12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,500 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital Frs. 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:

74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai.

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed .. Yen 48,000,000

Capital Paid-up " 30,000,000

Reserve Fund " 20,800,000

London Bankers:

Union of London & Smith's Bank.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antungshan, London, Port Arthur.
Bombay, Liaoyang, S. Francisco.
Calcutta, Los Angeles, Singapore.
Changchun, Lyons, Sydney.
Dairen, Mukden, Sianfu.
Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin.
Hongkong, Newchwang, Tientsin.
Honolulu, Osaka, Tokyo.
Kobe, Peking, Tsingtau.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus...U.S. \$6,500,000.00

Undivided Profits... 1,010,000.00

U.S. \$7,510,000.00

Head Office:

55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office:

36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:

Bombay, Hongkong, Peking.
Calcutta, Kobe, San Francisco.
Canton, London, Santo Domingo.
Cebu, Manila, San Pedro de.
Colon, Medellin, Macoris.
(Cristobal C.Z.) Shanghai.
Hankow, Panama, Singapore.
Tientsin, Yokohama.

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:

Bahia, Rio de Janeiro.
Buenos Aires, Santiago de Cuba.
Genoa, Santos.
Havana, San Paulo.
Montevideo, Valparaiso.
Petrograd.

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

14 Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—

Gulden 60,000,000 (about 25,000,000)

Reserve Fund—

Gulden 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA.

Agencies in Holland:

THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Banjermasin Padang, Soerakarta.
Bandong Palembang, Tandjong Balei.
Cheribon, Pekalongan, Tebin-Tingdi.
Dejember, Penang, Tegal.
Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Telok-Betong.
Hongkong, Rangoon, Tjilatjap.
Kota-Radia, Semarang, Weltevreden.
Makassar, Singapore.
Medan, Soerabaya.

London Bankers:

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG, Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital .. Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3 per cent.

For 6 months at 4 per cent.

For 12 months at 5 per cent.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorized Capital H.\$2,000,000

Subscribed and paid up

Capital H.\$1,871,500

Reserve Fund H.\$ 120,000

Investment reserve fund...H.\$ 20,000

Head Office:

No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:

No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG, Act. Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000

Subscribed Capital 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital 562,500

Reserve Fund 600,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:

Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies:

Bombay, Howrah, Madras.
Calcutta, Kanpur, Penang.
Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis.
Delhi, Kota Bahru (Mauritius).
Galle (Kelantan), Rangoon.
Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai.
Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2½ per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG, Manager.

7 Nanking Road.

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Amusements

Olympic Theatre

NEW CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

TONIGHT

PRESENTING

THE STUPENDOUS SPECTACULAR

PRODUCTION

IN

SIX STIRRING PARTS

"THE END OF THE WORLD"

Depicting in a fanciful conception, the devastation wrought by the contact of a titanic comet with the Earth.

Showing on Friday, June 15th

"EXCELSIOR"

AND

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

IN

"THE COUNT"

Two Parts

St. George's Gardens

(Bubbling Well Road)

Open-Air Cinema

Every Evening

at 9.15

Change of Programme

on Mondays & Fridays

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 13	5.00	Victoria B.C. & Seattle	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
15	3.00	San Francisco	Nippon maru	Jap.	Alexander
16	8.00	New York via Panama	Toyama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
20	..	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	Alexander
24	6.00	Victoria B.C. & Seattle	Shidzuka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
26	..	San Francisco	China	Am	G. J. Pet.
27	..	Tacoma & Seattle Wash	Mexico maru	Jap.	O. S. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

June 12	4.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
13	5.00	Kobe	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
14	5.00	Kobe and Osaka via Moji	Kanamaru maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
15	3.00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Nippon maru	Jap.	Alexander
16	8.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikuma maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
19	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikuma maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
21	..	Kobe & Osaka via Moji	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
22	4.00	Nagasaki	Simbirek	Rus.	R. V. Y.
23	10.30	Kobe	Siwa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
25	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

June 19	9.00	London etc.	Kamo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
29	..	Liverpool etc.	Kashima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

June 12	3.30	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
14	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Chenau	Am.	G. J. Pet.
15	12.00	Wanchow via Ningpo	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
16	A.M.	Hongkong & Canton	Kwanich	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
17	A.M.	Foochow	Hainchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
18	6.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
19	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
20	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sinkang	Br.	B. & S.
21	D.L.	Swatow, H'kong and Canton	Sinkang	Br.	B. & S.
22	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Sinkang	Br.	B. & S.
23	..	Takao via F'chow & K'ung	Koboku maru	Jap.	O. S. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

June 12	9.00	Dalry	Kashima maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
12	noon	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
13	5.00	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
14	A.M.	Chefoo & Newchwang	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
15	..	Tientsin direct	Kwangping	Br.	K.M.A.
16	D.L.	Newchwang	Hunan	Br.	B. & S.
17	10.00	W'chow, C'foo & Tientsin	Sinkang	Br.	B. & S.
18	9.00	Tientsin	Sinkang	Jap.	S.M.R.
19	10.00	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Fengting	Br.	B. & S.
20	3.00	Vladivostok	Simbirek	Rus.	R. V. Y.
21	..	Tientsin & Dalry	Keelung maru	Jap.	O. S. K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

June 12	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Tachang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
14	M.N.	..	Yokko	Br.	J. M. & Co.
15	M.N.	..	Tachang	Br.	B. & S.
16	M.N.	..	Chenau	Br.	H. O. S. & Co.
17	M.N.	..	Wanchow	Br.	B. & S.
18	M.N.	..	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
19	M.N.	..	Kiangto	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
20	M.N.	..	Tachang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
21	M.N.	..	Sinkang	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
22	M.N.	..	Tungling	Br.	B. & S.
23	M.N.	..	Chungking	Br.	C.M.S.N. Co.
24	M.N.	..	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
25	M.N.	..	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
June 10	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	3865	Br.	B. & S.	ONCW
10	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.	NCW
11	Hongkong	Kwangchi	1538	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
11	Japan	Kanamaru	3147	Jap.	N. Y. K.	WTW
11	Amoy	Hunan	1451	Chi.	C. P. O. S.	OWSB
11	Hongkong	Empress of Asia	1850	Br.	K.M.A.	KMAW
11	Chinwangtao	Kwangping	1344	Jap.	N.K.K.	NTKW
11	Hankow	Siangyang maru	2225	Jap.	N.K.K.	CNW
11	Hankow	Wanchow	1719	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
11	Hankow	Kiangto	1468	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
June 10	Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Yingchow	1992	Br.	B. & S.
10	Hongkong	Shidzuka maru	3899	Jap.	N. Y. K.
10	Amoy	Wanchow	560	Br.	B. & S.
10	Newchwang	Sinkang	2412	Br.	B. & S.
10	Newchwang	Szechuen	1143	Br.	B. & S.
10	Hankow etc.	Kiangtung	1451	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
10	Hankow etc.	Tachi maru	1828	Jap.	N.K.K.
11	..	Kiangto	2101	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
11	..	Kutwo	1924	Br.	J. M. & Co.
11	..	Tachang maru	1617	Jap.	N.K.K.
11	..	Kohoku maru	228	Jap.	O. S. K.
11	..	Sakaki maru	1246	Jap.	S. M. R.
11	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	3865	Br.	B. & S.
11	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG.—The Str. Toonan, Capt. C. Taylor, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hunan, Capt. W. J. French, will leave on Thursday, June 14, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungchow Capt. Bennett, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, June 12, at 5 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

TIEN-TSIN DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration's Steamer Kwangping June 13, For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkie Road Tel. No. 319.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shengking Capt. McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, June 14, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Fengtien, Capt. McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, June 16, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tuckwo tons 3770 Capt. Philip, will leave on Tuesday, June 12, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers, Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tatung Capt. C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, June 12, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tachang Maru, Capt. H. Yamashita, will be despatched from pootung N.K.K. wharf on Tuesday June 12, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund, Tel. No. 3254.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangfoo, Capt. A. S. Malcolm, will leave on Wednesday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wanchow Capt. Pickard, will leave on Wednesday, June 13, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Siangyang Maru, Capt. J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. wharf on Wednesday, June 13, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund, Tel. No. 3254.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungting Capt. Wavel, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, June 14, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chungking Capt. Monkman, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, June 15, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang Capt. Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, June 16, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The Str. Kwangchi, Capt. C. Smith, will leave on Tuesday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Chenau, Capt. P. H. Cowan, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, June 12, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hainchi, Capt. E. Hansen, will leave on Wednesday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, June 13, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

AMOI, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sinking Capt. Benoit, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, June 14, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tamsul Capt. J. S. DeWolf, will leave on Sunday, June 17, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sunning Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, June 19, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Capt. K. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtze wharf on June 25, at —.

The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Taiichi Maru, Capt. H. Ueda, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtze wharf on July 2, at —.

The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

TACOMA & SEATTLE, CALLING AT VICTORIA B.C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA.—The str. Mexico Maru, Captain T. Yamaguchi, will be despatched from on June 27, at —.

Through Bills of Lading are granted for American Ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co. at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany overland shipment. The tender will leave the Customs jetty for conveyance of passengers and mails to the steamer, at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

C. N. C.

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For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chenan, Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung and Sunning.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Fakhoh, Hainan, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports. Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday.

For TIEN-TSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m. The above steamers are installed with Electric Light through, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Fochow Road.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, 21-23 French Bund.

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S.S. "Ecuador" .. Sept. 15, 1917

SAILINGS FOR MANILA.

S.S. "Colombia" .. June 30, 1917

S.S. "Venezuela" .. July 28, 1917

S.S. "Ecuador" .. Aug. 25, 1917

S.S. "Colombia" .. Sept. 22, 1917

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For Fochow, Keelung and Takao, art. leave.

"KOHOKU MARU" ... (2,610 tons) Capt. K. Saito June 23, 25

"TAICHI MARU" ... (1,201 tons) Capt. H. Ueda June 30, July 2

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to India, South America, Australia, China, Korea, Vladivostok, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.

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Far Eastern Publishers.

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The Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company, Limited

NOTICE

NEW Lists corrected up to the 1st April, 1917, are now ready and in progress of delivery. Subscribers wishing to obtain copies immediately, can do so by sending their old lists to the office of the Company, 24 and 24b Kiangsue Road, in exchange for a new one.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Attention of Subscribers is particularly called to the prefixes "CENTRAL," "NORTH," "EAST" and "WEST" when calling. The name of the EXCHANGE MUST ALWAYS be given and should be spoken first and number afterwards. If the call is not given in this manner the Subscriber is liable to be connected to a wrong Exchange.

GUSTAF L. OBERG,

Secretary & General Manager.
Shanghai, 11th June, 1917. 14147

AMERICAN

OWNER of U.S. and Canadian Patents, wishes to meet American of passage in Shanghai, who would take interest in negotiating for their sale in U.S.A. Apply to Box 174, THE CHINA PRESS. 14143

STEAMERS FOR SALE

Deadweight capacity—1,400 tons, July/AUG: 800 tons, August; 3,500 tons, Sept./Oct.: 1,400 tons, Nov.: 2,000 and 2,600 tons, Dec., 1917.

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NOTICE

Until further notice, the office hours of this firm will be from 8 a.m. to 4-30 p.m.

GASTON, WILLIAMS & WIGMORE,
Far Eastern Division, Inc.

J. J. KEEGAN

H. J. ROSENCRANTZ,

Managing Directors.

Shanghai, June 9, 1917. J.13.

IN THE UNITED STATES CONSULAR COURT
SHANGHAI, CHINA.

In re the Estate of

ERNEST ALBERT

CHARLES KOPP,

Deceased.

Administration

Proceeding.

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Ernest Albert Charles Kopp, late of Shanghai, China, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned Administrator of his estate, at Shanghai, China, on or before August 15th, 1917, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same to the said Administrator.

EDGAR C. KOPP,

15 Whangpoo Road.

Dated at Shanghai, China,
February 15, 1917. 14071

An Extraordinary Precious Stone IN A DUCK'S EGG.

A Cantonese merchant in Siam, named Dien Barn, had a duck which laid an egg on February 3, 1916. This egg weighed heavily in hand, so the owner decided to break it and to find out what this egg really was. He had broken it, and immediately beneath the shell he found a solid yellow precious stone; afterwards this stone changed colors. Now he has arrived Shanghai and brought it with him. As it is so extraordinary and wonderful, he is willing to exhibit before any great scientists or persons who take interest in curious things. Any man who can give details and proofs about this stone and prove satisfactory, the owner will recompense him highly for his valuable service, or any man who wish to buy it also can arrange with the owner in person. But any person who wants to call at the following address to see this stone, is requested to provide an introduction by a local noted firm.

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14024

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NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that all persons going to the United States, or en route through the United States, or on vessels touching at American ports, should submit their passports to an American Diplomatic or Consular officer for verification (if American) or vise (if not American).

THOMAS SAMMONS,

American Consul-General.

Shanghai, China, June 8, 1917.

14127

The National Loan of the Third
Year of the Republic of China
(1914)

\$16,000,000 and Supplementary
Issue of \$8,000,000

AND

The National Loan of the Fourth
Year of the Republic of China
(1915)

\$24,000,000.

Subscribers to the above two loans are hereby notified that in pursuance of arrangements recently made by the Chinese Government with me, interest payments are and will be adequately secured by cash funds in my hands and at my sole disposal.

F. A. AGLEN,

Inspector General of Customs.

INSPECTOR GENERAL
OF CUSTOMS.
Peking, 6th June, 1917. 14123

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TO LET in Western district, one large well-furnished room, facing south, suitable for married couple or two bachelor friends; also single room; hot and cold water, telephone, stabling. Apply to Box 179, THE CHINA PRESS. 14152 J.14.

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LESSONS in the English language given to pupils of all nationalities at reasonable rates. Apply to Box 175, THE CHINA PRESS. 14145 J.12.

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TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

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WANTED to buy or hire, a 1915-16, Underwood or Remington typewriter. S. Goldstein, 5 Jinkee Road. 14151 J.14.

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No. 4 Canton Road

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CLERK: Englishman, 23, desires work after 4 p.m. Any capacity. Apply to Box 178, THE CHINA PRESS. 14150 J.14.

OFFICE MAN of experience, holding responsible position, wants extra work after office hours and lots of it; no work too complex to handle; no position too small to consider or accept, to either one of which I promise true devotion, and to him who favors me with his confidence, I shall be unremitting in my labours to compensate. Apply to Ally: THE CHINA PRESS. 14153

A CHINESE well-experienced with export business of China produce and manufactured articles is open for immediate engagement as a market shroff or comprador. Good reference if required. Please apply to Box 165, THE CHINA PRESS. 14119 J.13.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED a residential flat of four rooms, servants' quarters and kitchen. Must be central. Apply to Box 167, THE CHINA PRESS. 14122

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are Continued on
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